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GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVII.—NUMBER 14.
WHOLE NUMBER, 1893.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893.



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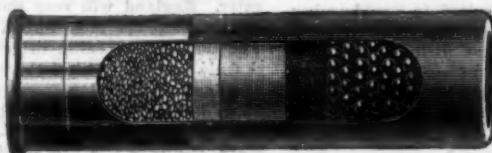
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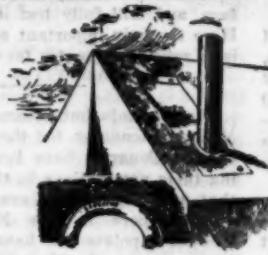
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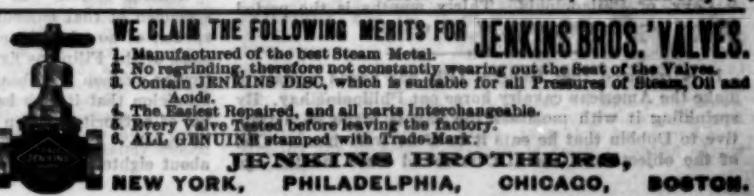


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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1890.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold sessions from Dec. 5 to 8 inclusive in the Society's parlors, No. 12 West 31st street. On the first day the President, Admiral George W. Melville, will deliver his annual address. Professional papers will be read on the following days, and the members will take part in several social affairs.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of October, 1890, as shown by the records of the Adjutant General's Office, dated Nov. 18, 1890: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,362; enlistments for special recruiting service, 4; total, 1,366. Enlistments in cities, 1,020; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 346; total, 1,366.

The Rome correspondent of the London "Financial News," says it is stated that the Floris of Palermo, Armstrong of Naples, and the Schneider Company of Creusot have combined, with a capital of 600,000,000 lire, to supply fully equipped warships, and to manufacture plates, guns, ammunition, etc. Shipbuilding yards are projected at Naples and Palermo that will employ 15,000 men. Admiral Albani will be the manager.

Joseph L. Hance, who was the American consul at Cardenas, Cuba, before the Spanish war, who recently returned to the United States, says: "Not one soldier of our army should be withdrawn. It would be discreditable to this nation if, after driving out the Spaniards, we were to turn the island over to the Cubans—I mean the Havana Separatists—without any further instruction in self-government than they now possess. Some property holders say that if our army is withdrawn they will sell out and leave the country."

The large amount of work which our soldiers have had to do in connection with repairing and building railroads in the Philippines suggests the feasibility of forming a railway engineer corps, whose services might be available in case of emergency. The necessity for such a corps has not, however, thus far been made apparent. Our Army is drawn from so many sides of life that General Otis found many men under him, as did Army commanders during the Civil War, who in a pinch were able to assume successfully the responsibility of putting a railway in working order without compelling him to add to the always unwelcome list of non-combatants.

The Kansas City "Times" denies that the 20th Kansas regiment turned in Mausers instead of Springfields before leaving Manila for home, the Mausers having been captured from the rebels. The regiment, it says, brought their Springfields home to parade with and were quite well satisfied with the Springfield, many of them preferring it to the magazine gun. Captured rifles are of little service to an army unless ample ammunition can be secured. Company commanders are responsible for ordnance department issues, and it would indeed have been a novel spectacle if the Kansas men had tossed aside their regular arm every time they gathered in some rebel Mausers.

Governor Poynter of Nebraska has instructed his Attorney General to proceed criminally against two soldiers who killed an escaping deserter at Fort Crook and were acquitted by a court martial. The Governor declares that as Nebraska is not under martial law no man is justified in shooting another even under orders, and a soldier cannot be punished for disobeying an order the execution of which involves the commission of a crime. Perhaps the Governor of Nebraska and his Attorney General might get "pointers" if they would read the decision in the case of *Tyler vs. Pomeroy*, 8 Allen, 487, and *ex parte Reed*, 10 Otto, 13, wherein it is held that "No acts of military officers or tribunals, within the scope of their jurisdiction can be revised, set aside, or punished, civilly or criminally, by a court of common law."

Secretary Long has settled the long-pending controversy over the awards of the six 3,200 ton unprotected cruisers for which bids were opened at the Navy Department on Nov. 1. The delay in making the contracts was mainly due to the question whether a New York firm was competent to undertake the work, the next lowest bidder being Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia. It was shown the firm had the necessary plant, but in the awards it failed to secure a vessel. The following firms will each build one of the vessels on the Department's plans: Trigg & Co., of Richmond; the Bath Company, Lewis Nixon, the Union Iron Works, the Fore River Company, of Massachusetts, and Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia. Thirty months is the period allowed for the completion of the vessels.

It is reported that General Otis has found a way to make the American cavalry horse eat Philippine hay. By sprinkling it with molasses the hay is made so attractive to Dobbins that he eats it as if he were home. One of the objections General Otis found some months ago

to sending more cavalry to the Philippines was the aversion of the horses to native hay. Recently he cabled for more horses. When Secretary Root asked why this sudden change of opinion General Otis announced his molasses seasoning. This is the pleasant story the new York "World" prints. However true it is, there is evidence that the cavalry are acquitted themselves well, and demonstrating the importance of this arm even in the Philippines.

Wireless telegraphy, Marconi's system, has finally been introduced into the British Navy as a branch study. The old hulk Hector, lying at Portsmouth, has been fitted out as a school of instruction, and signalmen from her will be attached to the battleship Canopus, which goes to the Mediterranean in December, taking Marconi instruments as part of her regular equipment. She will be the first British ship to do this. In a reported conversation Signor Marconi said that cannonading would not interfere with its success. It has been tried when the biggest guns in the British Navy were being fired, and not the slightest difference was perceptible. Experts at the War Office are thoroughly satisfied of its value in actual warfare, and will fully test its capacities in South Africa. Here the only important step taken by the Government is to ask for estimates for stations in England.

There remain but fifteen vacancies to the West Point Military Academy for the examination in June. Members of Congress have been unusually prompt in making their nominations in the last five months and those that are now unfilled are only awaiting the arrival of the members in the National Capital. All Presidential appointments have been filled as well, and the prospects are now that no additional places will be at the President's disposal until 1901. One member of Congress from the Fifth Maryland district has allowed his district to be unrepresented at West Point for nearly two years and does not seem inclined now to select any candidate. There are, of course, numbers of applicants, but the Congressman heeds them not. No appointments to the Naval Academy will be made until after March 5 next. Candidates then will report for the examinations in May.

Proceedings were instituted Nov. 27, through their attorneys, Messrs. Herbert & Micou, on behalf of Capt. Davis and the officers and men under his command, to libel the property captured at Ponce, appraised at \$60,000. This proceeding will involve the question whether the capture was made solely by the Navy, which is necessary to entitle the captors to prize, or whether it was made with the co-operation of the Army. July 27, 1898, Capt. Davis was ordered by Capt. Higginson, commanding the fleet convoying the Army transports, to reconnoiter the harbor. The resistance expected was not encountered and all the shipping in the harbor, 67 lighters, was seized by Capt. Davis. Marines were landed the next morning, took possession of the public property and hoisted the American flag. The Army began to arrive the next day and the captured vessels were turned over to them for disembarking.

We all so clearly remember the frantic efforts of our own yellow journals to make a "terrific combat" out of a harmless bombardment in those early days of the Spanish war that we can appreciate this warning from a British service paper, the "Civil and Military Gazette," aent the Boer war: "One thing is already evident from the war telegrams, and that is that we are going to have a course of exaggeration during the preliminary stages which will magnify every incident and exhaust the dictionary of adjectives. We have already got to 'heavy fighting,' which resulted in one burgher being killed and two wounded, and was followed by a second 'engagement,' in which the British had nine wounded. We shall hear no doubt of our men behaving 'magnificently' in repulsing some Boer attack or reconnaissance which retires before our 'terrific and accurate fire,' with, it is believed, several casualties."

The last quarterly number of the Journal of the United States Artillery Association, July-August, contains two articles by Major James M. Ingalls, one giving a "new ballistic table for direct fire based on the quadratic law of resistance," with an introductory description, and the range table for the 8-in. B. L. rifle appearing in Artillery Memoranda No. 1. Capt. Sedgwick Pratt has an article on the service of the 10-in. disappearing guns at Fort Point, Cal., during the war with Spain, and Major H. C. Dunlop, R. A., a description of "An automatic sight." There is a reprint of an article on the "Brigade for war purposes," by B. F. S. Baden-Powell, Captain Scots Guards, who is distinguishing himself by the defence of Mafeking, in South Africa, and the usual professional notes. These last include an illustrated description of Rice's shelter-tent half, blanket roll and rain cape, a most useful article worthy of general adoption in the military services.

General Corbin has received from General Swan a specimen of that curious weapon of war which has been spoken of so often in accounts of the manner in which some of the Filipinos fight, known as the bolo. This particular weapon is so beautifully wrought as to lead to the suspicion that it may have been intended more as a symbol of authority and an ornamented weapon than for use in battle. It consists of a short, broad-bladed blade, about eighteen inches in length by nearly three inches at

its broadest part, the blade tapering from the middle toward the haft, as well as toward the point, making the weapon strongly resemble the ancient short sword. The handle, or haft, has a silver ferrule heavily chased, and is made of an extremely beautiful piece of native mahogany cunningly curved to fit the grip of the hand and ending with an exquisite specimen of ornate carving in a conventional design. The scabbard is made of native wood with rough outlined designs carved thereon. The whole weapon is at once much more beautiful in outline and more formidable than the famous Cuban machete.

General Greely believes that the new searchlight which is destined for use by the troops in the Philippines is one of the most effective pieces of mechanism of its kind yet found. It is of American design and make and is expected to render most satisfactory results. The lens is thirty inches across and the power of the rays will be very great. In addition to its primary use as a signal light, it admirably serves the purpose of a searchlight. This combination, General Greely says, insures efficiency in active campaigning. Similar types of light are used in the continental armies, and it is believed that the light just developed will be equal, if not superior, to any light of this character in the world. In addition to being able to use it as an ordinary signal light it can readily be mounted at any point and used for searching battlefields for dead and wounded or as a screen for entrenching operations at night, and can also be temporarily and quickly mounted on ordinary railroad flat cars to pilot troops. The whole apparatus is said to be light and very portable, and is mounted on but two carriages. It is probable additional searchlights will be sent to the Philippines as soon as they can be secured.

Maj. Wolfgang Goetz, of the New York guard, in writing to the Army and Navy Journal from Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 29, where he attended the launch of the new warship Kaiser Friederich, says: "The huge vessel which is the most powerful ever launched in the German Navy slid down the ways into the water with an ease that seemed astonishing, and before an immense concourse of people. On this occasion the Senate of Hamburg invited the Kaiser to be present, and he was received everywhere with the greatest token of affection. He is a man of fine physique, brown hair and moustache, beautiful large eyes, Roman nose, and in general extremely good looking. Carries himself with ease and is graceful in his movements. The people on all sides gave the Kaiser a tremendous welcome, which in this independent and republican city of the German Empire was really remarkable. After the launch, the members of the Senate including the Mayor of the city, gave a banquet in his honor, at the City Hall, where the Kaiser made a very excellent speech, and later returned with his staff by special train to Berlin. He is of lovable and pleasing disposition, which, of course, captures the hearts of the people."

Austro-Hungarian papers are predicting the collapse of Great Britain's military system unless speedy reforms are adopted. The "Pester Lloyd" contends that the present campaign has proved the existing organization of the English army to be quite inadequate for the maintenance of England's position as a world power. It predicts that the deficiencies of the system will become still more evident in the greater undertakings which probably await Great Britain in various parts of the globe. It, it suggests, conflicts were to break out either consecutively or simultaneously in East Asia, India, and Persia, in the Soudan, and in West and South Africa, the English strength of character, combined with the enormous British navy, would no longer suffice to render victory certain at all points, and to avert disaster. England will very soon be obliged to reorganize and develop her land forces, if she is not prepared to run the risk of being driven to part with one transoceanic possession after the other to her many competitors, and of declining from the position which she now holds to that now occupied by other colonizing states.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, in his lecture before the United Service Institute of London, some months ago, suggested that Col. Henderson, the author of the excellent Life of Stonewall Jackson, should write a history of the Mexican War. He quoted from Col. Henderson's incidental allusion to that war, and spoke as though there was no history of the war to be found. For the benefit of our English readers who may have been misled by Mr. Bigelow we may state that there is an excellent history of "The War With Mexico," by R. S. Ripley, Brevet Maj. U. S. A., 1st Lieutenant of the 2d Regiment of Artillery. This is in two volumes, and was published by Harper & Bros., in 1849, while the events of the war were still fresh in recollection. A more recent history of this is that by General Cadmus M. Wilcox, one of the participants in the war. This was published by the Churchill News Publishing Company, Washington, 1892. These are both military histories, and we do not take into account the numerous popular histories. There is also an English translation from the Spanish of a work entitled "The Other Side; Notes for the History of the War Between Mexico and the United States." This was translated by Albert C. Ramsey, Col. 11th U. S. Inf., during the war with Mexico, and published by John Wiley, New York, 1850. Maj. Ripley was a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1843, who distinguished himself in the war with Mexico, and afterward in the Civil War on the Southern side. Cadmus Wilcox was also a Confederate Brigadier, who in his youth served gallantly in Mexico.

THE THREE GREATEST EMPIRES.

In the "United Service Gazette," of London, for October, G. de Thierry argues that the three greatest "empires" of to-day are England, the United States and Russia. Austria has no room to expand; Germany's boundaries are old though her unity is new, and France is decaying. In a century and a quarter England has increased her territory thirteenfold, the United States elevenfold and the already immense domain of Russia has been extended 50 per cent. With a complacency peculiarly British Mr. de Thierry asks us to believe that virtuous England is not subject to the reproach bestowed so freely upon Russia and the United States for extending their territory by force of arms. It appears that it was diplomacy that gave England her extension of territory and not arms. This is a refreshing bit of impudence as a comparison addressed by an Englishman to the United States. Up to the year 1898 certainly we had had only one war for the extension of the territory of the United States, the war with Mexico. Florida, Louisiana, our great Northwestern territory, the territory covered by the Gadsden purchase, and Alaska all were obtained by diplomacy and purchase. Even Texas, which was finally secured to us by the war with Mexico, was a territory largely peopled by citizens of the United States who had declared their independence of Mexico. When Mexico was at our feet, and we might have taken possession of the country, we quietly surrendered it. Is there anything lying out of door that was within the reach of England that she has not taken? and in contrast to her uniform policy of taking all she can get, and holding on to all she has, did not Russia surrender of her own free will the great and immensely valuable territory of Alaska? Thanks, Mr. de Thierry, for your liberality, but it seems to us that you might discourse more effectively from some other text.

Confining himself to England and omitting his comparisons, Mr. de Thierry is perhaps right in claiming that it is commerce and not conquest that has prompted England's extension of territory, but this is really only another way of saying the same thing. The purpose of conquest cannot disguise the fact of conquest. First the missionary, next the trader and finally the soldier; such has been the order of England's advance. The fact that she has governed well does not alter the fact that her government is one she has compelled unwilling subjects to accept because opposed to their arrows and spears were her muskets and Maxim's. According to this authority England has acquired 2,644,983 square miles by conquest, 8,016,626 by peaceful occupation and 21,218 by cession, treaty or purchase. Over much of the eight millions of miles said to have been acquired by peaceful methods might be written Byron's lines:

"Mark! where his carnage and his conquests cease,
He makes a solitude and calls it peace."

Canada is not included, for example, in the territory won by arms, though there is a tradition that her 3,500,000 square miles, nearly one-half of Mr. de Thierry's whole, formerly belonged to France, and was surrendered only after a bitter contest wherein Wolfe succeeded at Quebec where Admiral Phips had failed sixty-nine years before, a fact showing how long the struggle was. There could not well be a more senseless departure from the truth than the statement that Canada's only wars have been "forced upon her by the United States, whose restless ambition fears a possible rival in the Western Hemisphere." We never have had war with Canada, for what occurred in 1812 was a mere incident of our struggle against Great Britain. But what is to be expected of an author who includes Hawaii in the territory we have acquired by conquest?

The author sees ahead in the coming century an inevitable struggle between the three empires he names. As in the seventeenth century the fight was between the French and English, this time it will be between the Saxon and the Slav. When this contest comes on, if the United States plays the same part she played when England stood against the world in 1812, her ruin, he thinks, may be deferred, but it will be inevitable. It is at this point that the real trend of the essayist's argument comes to the surface. He is trying to prove the inevitability of an Anglo-American alliance from the standpoint of America's needs. There is a naivete in this remark that will not be lost on those who still have some belief that our distance from Europe insures our safety: "The British Empire can defend itself against a hostile combination of the Powers without the aid of the United States, but the United States could never resist a combination of the Powers without the aid of the British Empire." In the face of such confidence in the majestic invulnerability of Great Britain who has her hands full now with a few hundred thousand Dutch farmers in South Africa, it would be idle to suggest that while we appreciate her good will, the United States is quite able to take care of herself. The argument in favor of an alliance with England will have to be based on more rational grounds than the self-contradictory assertions of Mr. de Thierry.

If an Anglo-American alliance ever comes it will be a concession on the part of the United States to the needs of England. Hereafter if England wishes to keep our company as a world power she will need to follow and not to lead. In commerce, in finance, in manufactures, in the vast increase of productions native to her soil, the United States is fast taking the lead, and she needs to only put forth her strength to demonstrate her immense superiority to England in the department of war. England will be wise if she learns these facts and makes them the guiding stars of her diplomacy. Her love of aristocratic pretense, and her distrust of free institutions, should yield to the logic of cir-

cumstances. The fact that there are so many thin-blooded Americans who are willing to support her in her delusions should not blind her to her folly. It is a grave mistake to assume that the relatively few Americans who are united to England by domestic ties or by business interests represent American sentiment. It is not the England of Joseph Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes that we believe in, or sympathize with, or are ready to ally ourselves with,

A SPANISH CAPTAIN ON THE WAR.

The views of Capt. Severo Gomez Nunez, of the Spanish artillery, on blockades and coast defence in the Spanish-American war are contained in a brochure issued from the office of Naval Intelligence, Washington. In the introductory Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., says that the translation of Capt. Nunez's book is complete except as to the opinions of the author regarding the actions of our people. There is food for reflection in one of the captain's opening remarks that to such lengths is the American idiosyncrasy of publicity carried that "even the most secret plans are published. As an example, we might cite the filibustering expeditions, which were always announced beforehand and afterward confirmed by facts."

The Spanish Captain holds to the opinion that Spain "with good international law on her side could have decreed and practiced privateering and derived from this means of commercial warfare, which the Yankees dreaded, every advantage consistent with the laws regulating it," and he declares there was no possible excuse for Spain's not having taken advantage of this means of warfare. He insists that the blockade of Cuba never was effective and this must at times have been apparent, and would have furnished facilities for taking in provisions.

He points out that for three days the United States ships were absent from the waters of Havana, owing to the rumored approach of Cervera's squadron, leaving behind only a few inefficient vessels, some of them sailing craft, which could not really be considered as blockade ships because they lacked the necessary attributes and power to prevent by force the ingress and egress of the harbor. The blockade of Havana must have ceased several times if the law had been properly laid before the nations of the civilized world.

The blockade caused a thousand times more victims and more horrors than bursting shells, the burning of cities, the massacre of battles, and all the cruelties of weapons," he says, "for it strikes particularly the feeble, the children, the women, and the sick."

The American North Atlantic Squadron was admirably officered, is the conclusion of the Spanish Captain, and the United States Government, he thinks, was wise in giving the crews additional training before going into battle. He believes the Spaniards should have made efforts to divide the American Squadron, which could have been done if privateering had been permitted or resort had been made to the system of the United States, namely, disguising privateers in the shape of auxiliary vessels. The Americans' accurate knowledge of Spain's deficiencies is ascribed to intelligent spies operating in Spain. From Secretary Long's despatches up to April 21, 1898, Capt. Nunez gathers that the Government at Washington had definitely decided to avoid the operation of attacking Havana, because the information that was being received and the weakness of Spain, which was becoming more and more apparent, rendered it probable that better and easier results could be attained by a simple blockade.

The Spanish writer's hobby seems to be privateering, for he again reverts to it, declaring that "in whatever light we may look at this matter, it is obvious that it would have meant a great deal to us if we could have divided the United States squadron by means of privateering, having recourse, as a last resort, to an attempt or threat of some daring operation." He asserts that "the officers in charge of the artillery at the Havana forts could hardly control themselves in the presence of certain superior orders."

The correspondence of Admiral Cervera is given in full by Capt. Nunez. In a letter from Cape Verde, April 22, 1898, the Admiral says pathetically: "The cartridge cases of the Colon can not be recharged. We have not a single Bustamante torpedo. There is no plan or concert, which I so much desired and have suggested in vain. The repairs of the servomotors of my vessels have only been made in the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya, after they had left Spain. In short, it is a disaster already, and it is to be feared that it will be a more frightful one before long. And perhaps everything could be changed yet! But I suppose it is too late now for anything that is not the ruin and desolation of our country."

The general policy of the Americans presented itself thus to the view of Capt. Nunez: "Stoical calm in order to prepare the ground; decided action when they knew that their plans had been perfected, and that no one could bar their way." He thinks it reasonable to suppose that Sampson was very desirous to take San Juan and make himself popular, but he had not counted on the resistance he encountered, and that is what caused him to desist. The plan which the English Vice Admiral P. H. Colomb thought Cervera would follow is referred to. This was to pass well to the southward of Jamaica, to round the west end of Cuba, well out of sight, and to strike a blow at the shipping, transports, etc., in Key West, on the fifteenth day, soon after daylight.

Capt. Nunez says the effects of the fire from the United States vessels in the Santiago bombardment were very slight, in spite of their powerful guns. Morro Castle was riddled with shot holes, as also the houses to the right of it which were outlined against the sky. The lighthouse, built of 25-millimeter metal plate, was pierced by many small caliber projectiles and by two 15-centimeter shells. Many small projectiles struck the works and guns without doing much damage.

In an appendix is the decree in relation to the capitulation of Santiago, in which we find this: "It appearing, further, that in view of the situation of the enemy in positions close to ours, entirely surrounding the city and in control of all the approaches thereto, it was not possible for the Spanish army to leave the city without engaging in a fierce battle under the most unfavorable circumstances, owing to the necessity of concentrating the forces under the very eyes of the enemy, and in view of the physical debility of the soldiers, who were kept up only by their exalted spirit and the habit of discipline. It appearing, further, that, aside from the numerical superiority of the hostile contingent, they had, according to trustworthy information, 70 pieces of modern artillery and the support of a powerful squadron, while no Spanish re-enforcements could reach Santiago except by sea, which latter eventuality had become a vain hope from the moment when the American ships completely closed in the harbor entrance."

DAHLGREN A FIRST-CLASS BOAT.

In reply to John A. Dahlgren, of Atlanta, Ga., who asks that the name Dahlgren be taken from the torpedo boat whose performance recently failed to fully meet the requirements of the contract, and be given to a larger boat, Secretary Long states that the vessel during her trial, as the report of the Board shows, is constructed as required by the contract and specifications, and is in all respects a good and satisfactory torpedo boat for the Naval service. The speed attained by her is 30.0075 knots an hour, being well within the contract limit of acceptance, and proving her to be an exceedingly fast vessel. The Secretary quotes from the report, which is here given:

"The Dahlgren's seagoing qualities, as far as observed, were excellent, and vibration of the vessel was remarkably slight. The working of her engines at the highest speed indicated that they were well balanced and that their framing is very stiff and foundations strongly built. No water was used externally upon any journal or wearing surface. That the vessel is sufficiently strong to carry safely her personnel and the armament, machinery, fittings, equipment and other parts prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. The Board finds also that the vessel, including hull, fittings, machinery, engines, boilers and appurtenances, is strong and well built and in all respects she is ready for delivery."

"It should be borne in mind that it is a task of great expense and difficulty, and one that requires a force of well-trained and skilful men, and the best conditions as to fuel, weather and sea, to obtain from the machinery of a torpedo boat the greatest speed. The fact that the Dahlgren made the speed she did when all the conditions of the trial were not perfect, shows that she is a first-class boat in every respect, and the Department is convinced that when in service, with her disciplined crew on board, she will be a credit to both the Navy and to the memory of the gallant officer whose distinguished name she bears."

A GALLANT ACTION.

Maj. Gen. Lawton, in his report to the War Department on the expedition which was undertaken last April to Santa Cruz, in the Province of La Laguna, Luzon, pays high tribute to some of his officers. He says: "To Maj. Clarence R. Edwards, Asst. Adjt. Gen., was entrusted the center of our advancing line, and Maj. Chas. G. Starr, Inspr. Gen., conducted the left flank. These gallant officers, fully alive to the responsibilities resting upon them, were equal to the occasion, and no line of battle could have been more courageously or intelligently led, as the results proved. I desire to commend these officers in the highest terms for the gallant work done by them on this occasion. I especially commend them for conspicuous gallantry on this occasion. To Maj. Weisenburger I wish to express my appreciation of his valuable services."

General Lawton thus describes a gallant action: "With a view to securing a good place to re-embark the troops for the movement on Calamba, the North Dakota Battalion was sent from Longos shortly after noon of the 12th inst. to reconnoiter the town of Paete, located about four miles further north on the lake shore, where it was reported a good landing place could be found. After advancing about one mile the enemy was discovered entrenched across the road, and immediately opened fire from behind almost impenetrable undergrowth on the mountain side. Maj. Fraine promptly disposed his command to execute a flank movement on the enemy, who were pouring a heavy fire into the advance guard; four of them were killed and three wounded, one mortally. Of these, the latter and three killed belonged to a part of five flankers who had been sent up the other side. Their surviving comrade, Private Thomas Sieteland, Co. C, 1st North Dakota, remained with them, and by his cool and unerring aim successfully held the enemy back until reinforcements came. Then, after carrying his wounded comrades to the rear he assisted in recovering the bodies of the killed. He has been recommended for a medal of honor."

WHY?

The discussion of the work of the Army staff that has arisen since the publication of Adjt.-General Corbin's report is not confined to critics of the staff. One of its defenders who signs himself "Another Army Officer," in the New York "Sun," points out that the staff is not wholly to blame for its shortcomings. He asks these questions:

Why line officers have to perform staff work which seriously interferes with their regular duties; why there cannot be 1st and 2d Lieutenants in the Adjt.-General's, Quartermaster's, and Commissary Departments learning their A B C's around at different posts; must the lowest in rank be Majors and Captains; why should soldiers have to act as carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, laborers and scavengers at military posts and perform duties which interfere with their military work; why not have a corps of general service men; why inspectors are expected to inspect all kinds of troops; should they not be specialists in some branch and confined to it in their inspections.

Dr. George G. Groff, late Major Surgeon, U. S. V., and director of vaccination in Porto Rico, tells in the "Medical News" about "Vaccinating a Nation." The order of the Governor General appointed five directors of vaccination, five inspectors, and named all post surgeons as inspectors, requiring them to render all the assistance possible in the undertaking. The work was under the direction of the able Chief Surgeon of the Division, Maj. John Van R. Hoff. A vaccine farm was established, and was placed under charge of Maj. Axel Ames, U. S. V., and later in command of Capt. F. P. Reynolds, U. S. A. The first plan was to vaccinate the people, using hospital corps men, who were to be trained for the work as operators. Each director, under this plan, was to have an acting hospital steward, and ten enlisted men. Later it was thought best to employ native physicians and their assistants. In three working months 800,000 persons were vaccinated, in spite of the obstacles of strange language and customs, heavy rains and impassable roads. The total cost of the work was \$32,000, or about 4 cents for each person vaccinated. On Oct. 20 not a single case of smallpox was known to the authorities, and Dr. Groff considers it stamped out of Porto Rico. "This is the first time this feat has ever been accomplished in a Spanish-American country. Can a similar result not be attained in the other tropical colonies of the Union?" he asks. In the same journal Dr. G. Heustis Fonda, A. A. Surg., U. S. A., on yellow fever service in 1898, gives a review of yellow fever as a scourge in the United States, in which he shows how steadily the medical profession is getting control of the disease.

REORGANIZING THE MILITIA.

We give here a synopsis of a bill for reorganizing the Militia prepared by Capt. C. G. Morton, 6th Inf., U. S. A., for presentation to the next Congress.

Sec. 1 subjects to military duty all able-bodied citizens and aliens between 18 and 45 who have declared their intentions.

Sec. 2 declares the exemptions.

Sec. 3 provides for a Regular Army and a Volunteer Army composed of all militia forces which are organized in accordance with the terms of this act.

"Sec. 4. That the unorganized militia shall be known as the Reserve Militia."

Sec. 5 provides for calling into service in time of war such volunteers as may be required, "but only after Congress shall have authorized the President to make such call." The State Militia are to be called upon if the volunteers are not sufficient. Organizations of the Volunteer Army are to be maintained at all times, and as no new organizations are to be called into service until this maximum is obtained by recruiting, they are to be discharged from active service as soon as the purpose for which they are called out is accomplished.

Sec. 6. The President shall call the troops into service by proclamation and the Secretary of War shall determine their organization. They shall, as near as possible, be taken according to population.

Sec. 7 authorizes the President to call volunteers into active service to execute the laws, suppress insurrection or repel invasion, discharging them when their services are no longer required.

Sec. 8 provides for paying the expenses of volunteer encampments if not less than six days, or more than one month, troops of the same State to be encamped together with or without regulars.

Sec. 9. Those failing to obey orders when called into active service to be court-martialed, neglect to attend encampments to be punished under State laws.

Sec. 10. The Secretary of War is to regulate the receiving of volunteers into and their discharge from the service of the United States, and may employ retired officers on full pay to carry them out.

Secs. 11, 12, 13 and 14 authorize brigade, division and corps organizations and the appointment of the necessary general officers from officers of not less than three years' service. The President is to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, and to determine the rank of staff officers, and regulate the number to be appointed, all of whom must have had at least three years' service, except in case of those making a war record. Regulars appointed are not to vacate their Army commissions. Medical officers are to be taken as far as practicable from the Medical Corps of the Army. Volunteer officers in time of war or when war is imminent must pass an examining board, a majority of whom must be regulars, active or retired. Aides are excepted from this examination and the three years requirement.

Secs. 15 and 16 require the appointment in each State of an adjutant general who, in addition to the duties required by State laws, must perform the duties prescribed by the Secretary of War, and to be paid therefor by the United States. Makes the other staff officers provided by the States members of the volunteer army, but not liable to be called into the service of the United States, though the President is authorized to determine their rank. State officers are to be appointed by the governors for six years, except those provided for by Secs. 12 and 13, who are to be appointed for three years. Such officers are to have lineal rank when in the service of the United States, vacancies in the lowest grade to be filled by the promotion of non-com. officers after examination. Officers promoted lineally are to be examined by a board to consist of regulars, when practicable.

Secs. 17, 18, 19. Enlistments in the volunteers are to be for three years and re-enlistments for one year, and after an examination to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. This is not, however, to affect the status of volunteers. The organized militia may, so far as practicable, be assigned to corresponding positions in the volunteers. With the exceptions noted the organization of volunteers is to be the same as that of the regulars, the maximum and minimum of privates to be determined by State laws.

Sec. 20. Army regulations, administration and discipline are to govern volunteers, except when otherwise noted. Relative rank between regulars and volunteers shall be determined by the date of the volunteer call into active service, or by date of commission or warrant if received into active service as of a peace grade. Officers commanding regulars or volunteers shall each retain command of their own troops when brought together at an army post or fort.

Sec. 21. Volunteers in active service can be tried by courts composed of regulars or volunteers or both; at other times by volunteers only, but not necessarily of the same State.

Secs. 22 and 23. Volunteers in active service shall have the same pay and allowances as regulars, but service in peace shall not count for longevity increase. Twenty per cent. is to be added to the pay of enlisted men of both regulars and volunteers during war, but they are not then to have extra duty pay. Officers serving in war in a command above their grade are to have the pay of that command. Volunteers are to have the same pensions as regulars.

Secs. 25 and 26. The War Department shall furnish the volunteers with the proper text books, blank books, etc.; separate records being kept for them. Returns and muster rolls shall be in duplicate, one to go to the A. G., U. S. A., and the A. G. of the State.

Secs. 27, 28 and 29. Schools for the instruction of volunteer officers in time of peace are to be established by the Secretary of War, the course to be from three to six months, the teachers regulars, and the State is to pay the bill. One in forty of the volunteer officers are to be selected as students by competitive examination. Volunteer officers not above first lieutenant may in time of peace be attached for one year to regular organizations for instruction at the expense of the State. Regular officers may be detailed to inspect and instruct volunteers in camps of instruction and non-com. officers to instruct them.

Sec. 30. Each volunteer regiment shall in time of peace be annually inspected by a regular officer, active or retired. Volunteer individuals or organization shown by such reports, or otherwise, to be incompetent may be denied admission to active service.

Sec. 31 authorizes department or corps commanders to

appoint boards composed of regular or volunteer officers to examine volunteer officers.

Sec. 32 authorizes the detail for service with State troops, upon the application of governors, of officers and non-com. officers of the regular army, retired officers to be eligible in time of war. Sec. 33 provides for their appointment to the grades of captains and lieutenants in volunteer companies called on for war service.

Sec. 34 provides for a volunteer bureau in the War Department. Secs. 35 and 36 direct that \$1,000,000 be annually appropriated to provide the State troops with war material; and that this sum be apportioned according to population among States having uniformed troops in the proportion of 1 to 1,000 under instruction at least once a month, with one day in each year devoted to field service; who shall have their troops inspected once a year and shall apportion for their troops at least one-half as much as they receive from the United States.

Sec. 38 provides for the condemnation and sale of unserviceable material. Sec. 39 makes the appropriation provided for by the act a permanent one, surpluses not to be turned into the Treasury. Sec. 40 permits the State to purchase material for their troops from the United States. Sec. 41 provides for an annual appropriation to carry out the provisions of this act. Sec. 42 permits volunteers under instruction to use the heavy ordnance in forts.

Sec. 43 requires an annual report from the Secretary of War on the volunteer army. Sec. 44 repeals all adverse legislation, and Sec. 45, and last, provides that the act shall take effect on the beginning of the fiscal year next following its passage.

FROM OUR CAVITE CORRESPONDENT.

Cavite Naval Station, Oct. 20.

Constant changes are taking place both in the ships themselves and among their officers. To predict where any one ship may be a week hence would be extremely difficult, for the exigencies of the moment call for unexpected details.

The last innovation in duty of ships is the recently organized line of supply ships, to run between Manila and Australia, to carry cargoes of fresh meat from the latter country. The three ships composing this line are the Celtic, the Culgoa and the Glacier. The first two were originally supply ships, but have now been equipped with increased refrigerating facilities. The Glacier has always been refrigerating ship, as her name would denote. The Celtic, the first of these ships to enter on this duty, is to get away on the first of next week. She is busy now transferring her present cargo of eight thousand tons of meat and rice to the Glacier, prior to leaving for Australia for a fresh supply. Following the Celtic the Culgoa will make the trip. Preparatory to this she has gone to Hong Kong, leaving on the 17th. Then she will be refitted with a view of fitness for the successful transportation of meat. Close upon her will follow the Glacier, and in this order they will keep up a ten day or fortnightly service.

Making fresh meat one of the daily rations in both Army and Navy is felt to have a most beneficial effect on the men in both branches of the service. Experiment has proved that it supplies the strength needed in this sort of campaigning, and counteracts the enervating effect of the climate. The meat brought by these supply ships of the Navy will be issued to both Army and Navy. From Manila it is distributed throughout the country occupied by our troops, and no difficulty has been experienced in getting it to the most remote districts in first-class condition, that is, still frozen. This Australian beef is of prime quality, and when it reaches this country it is in vastly superior condition to that shipped from the States. The cost of transportation is much less, the distance from Manila to Australia being less than three thousand miles, against eight thousand to San Francisco.

An expedition against Orani was fitted out and started away from here on Oct. 1. It consisted of the Helena, the Petrel, the Mindoro and a flat scow fitted with two field guns, with iron shields taken from some of the captured Spanish vessels. On board the Helena were a company of marines, a Colt gun, section of marines from the Cavite regiment, and a section of blue jackets from the Baltimore. The marines were to cover the men from the Petrel, while raising the Urdaneta. This expedition returned on the 4th, bringing back the little gunboat Urdaneta, which was a complete wreck. They reported seeing insurgents, finding the town deserted. It was a great disappointment to find no force of the natives, for they were prepared for a fight. Before returning, however, they completely destroyed the place by fire.

The Oregon has gone to Hong Kong to dry dock. It was done so quickly that it made one think of the lightning change artists. They talk of her going to Japan, for the sake of the health of her officers and men, and they are gradually giving way under the strain. Within a month four officers have been suspended and ordered home—Pay Insp. Griffing, of this station; Col. Pope, of the Marine Barracks; Ensign Tozer, of the Wheeling, and Lieut. Everhart, of the Charleston. Col. Pope was so ill that his friends feared that he might not live to get home. Inflammatory rheumatism, which had also attacked his heart, was the cause. The constant strain here is so gradual that one does not realize it until the climax is reached.

Capt. Cornwell, of the Petrel, left for Japan on the 15th. He has a month's leave, which he will spend with his family, who are in Yokohama. Lieuts. Beach and Vogelgesang returned on the Ohio the first of the month. Lieut. Macauley, Marine Corps, sailed for the United States on the Pueblo.

ADMIRAL ENDICOTT'S REPORT.

The importance of additional dry docks, and the great superiority of the stone over the timber dock, are the most important features of a very interesting report presented by Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to the Secretary. A large stone dock at New York and another at Norfolk are believed to be necessary in addition to four contracted for this year and now in course of construction. What is being done toward the extension of our coaling station facilities in the Colonies and the projects being carried on along the Atlantic seaboard for providing warships with coal promptly are recited at great length. An important rec-

ommendation is that for the practical rehabilitation of the Portsmouth and Boston Navy Yards, and the expenditure of large sums to effect this plan. The former yard has been idle almost for years, and the latter had done little in ship repair work until the Spanish war revived it. The announcement is made in the report of the collapse practically of the new dock at Port Royal and the necessity of rebuilding it before it can be safe for the docking of vessels.

The actual expenditures have aggregated \$2,814,626.90. Seventy-eight contracts have been entered into within the year ended June 30, 1899, involving the expenditure of \$3,447,212.34. Of the many works of improvement carried on a considerable portion was rendered necessary by the Spanish war, such as the installation or extension of the electric light systems at Boston, New York, Washington, Port Royal and Pensacola, to meet demands for night work; alterations and modifications in workshops, and coal houses and coal handling facilities. In addition to these were many improvements appropriated for by way of the gradual development of the yards in the future, and without special reference to the emergencies of the past fiscal year. Extensive dredging operations have been carried on at the Mare Island, League Island and New York Navy Yards, by way of improving the navigation at the first and last named yards, and the construction of a capacious fresh-water basin at League Island.

Contracts have been let during the year for masonry dry docks at Portsmouth and Boston and wooden docks at League Island and Mare Island. An immense steel dock, costing \$850,000, is now building for Algiers, La. Rapid progress has been made with the great coaling station at Dry Tortugas. Work on the naval station at San Juan, under this Bureau, has been of a miscellaneous character, principally sanitary, the installation of a distilling plant, and the construction of a sea wall. More elaborate improvements will be undertaken there later. Only necessary sanitary work has been carried on at the Havana Naval station. Material for the construction of buildings and a temporary shelter for coal have been shipped to Guam, but no extensive improvements are intended. The Portsmouth Navy Yard should be re-established as an important repair station at a cost of \$602,000. For the Boston Navy Yard Admiral Endicott recommends that \$1,798,000 be provided. With new docks at these yards facilities should be provided for carrying on all classes of overhauling that may be required of the largest ships. For a new wharf at New London, where the Navy has recently completed a naval coaling station, \$50,000 is asked. To provide the buildings and other improvements deemed necessary at the New York Yard, Admiral Endicott recommends an appropriation of \$2,157,000, of which sum he wants \$300,000 next year to begin a \$1,000,000 masonry dock. Another dock there, he believes, is urgently required. The erection of barracks will cost \$300,000. These barracks are the suggestion of Admiral Crowninshield, who urges in his report the abandonment of receiving ships and the quartering of men on shore.

Even if all three of the Brooklyn docks were in good condition at the same time they would not suffice for the docking necessary at this Navy Yard in case of war. For League Island \$2,217,000 is asked. New buildings, including quarters for the Superintendent, to cost \$875,000, is asked for the Washington yard; for Norfolk, \$1,649,000, \$500,000 to be devoted to the purchase of land, a masonry dry dock to cost \$1,200,000, for which \$300,000 should be appropriated next session, if required. This yard has always been of the first importance, whether in time of peace or war.

Statements concerning the Port Royal Station appearing in the Journal are confirmed by the statement in the report that "from a time prior to its completion up to the present, accident after accident has happened to it, beginning with an upheaval of the bottom, then a dislocation of the abutments, which was alarming in its character, followed by the bursting in of the walls in nearly every part of the dock at different periods, but generally not very extensive in any instance. Heavy storms have almost always brought greater or less injury to the dry dock structure, and altogether its misfortunes have been such as to create grave doubts as to the safety of the dock and any vessels which might be in it at the time of an accident. The Bureau is of the opinion that this structure should be rebuilt in concrete and stone in order to render it absolutely safe. Although the cost of such repairs seems large at a half million dollars, it is not only necessary in order that the dock may be reliable, but it will be economy in the end if the structure is to be maintained for the use of the Navy."

Only \$29,000 is wanted for the Navy Yard at Pensacola. For the Algiers station \$145,000 is recommended to construct two workshops, and at Key West \$117,000 is asked for some small improvements. The importance of the Mare Island Navy Yard as the only repair station on the Pacific coast is shown by the report to demand that it be placed in the best possible condition for work of the greatest magnitude. To begin this he submits estimates to the amount of \$1,132,000, the largest sum, \$300,000, being required for the erection of barracks.

At Puget Sound \$226,000 can be profitably spent on new buildings and other improvements. To render Dry Tortugas accessible to the largest ship it is necessary that a channel be dredged to the present coaling station and to carry this out \$200,000 is required, which is submitted in the report.

A detailed account is given in conclusion of recent dry dock building, and a strong argument advanced for the construction hereafter of all docks of stone and masonry.

In the long run the timber dry dock is much more expensive than one of masonry. A masonry dry dock, built by contract after public competition, can be built in about the same time as a timber dry dock, at a moderate increase of cost and a small annual outlay thereafter for its maintenance, as against a timber dry dock about one-fourth cheaper in first cost, with a large annual expenditure for maintenance, amounting to a practical renewal every thirty years or less.

The Bureau renews its recommendation of last year for a reorganization of the Corps of Civil Engineers, to take the form of an increase of the total number, and a division into two grades, those of civil engineer and assistant civil engineer. The total number in the corps at the present time is 21. It should be 30.

The appropriations of the last fiscal year for the Bureau of Yards and Docks were about \$6,000,000, and nearly all of this sum was for the construction of public works, requiring the services of civil engineers. The estimates submitted with this report for the expenditures of this Bureau aggregate more than \$14,500,000. The expansion of the naval establishment, which has been in progress for the last fifteen years, has largely increased the work of this Bureau, as well as that of others, says the report.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WHAT HE SAYS ON ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The most interesting portion of the annual report of the Secretary of War is that relating to Army Organization. It shows a clear and comprehensive understanding of the subject and proves that in the midst of his exacting labors, Mr. Root has found time to inform himself as to the needs of the Army. Though what he says as to Army organization comes at the end of his report we bring it to the front, where it belongs in the estimation of our readers. We condense the rest of the report, but we give this part in full.

Before the 1st of July, 1891, when, under existing law, the present Volunteer force must be disbanded and the present Regular force restored to its peace basis of 26,610, we shall be compelled to face the practical necessity of providing for some increase of the Regular Army. It is manifest that however speedily the insurrection in the Philippines may be quelled, we shall be required to maintain for a long time in those islands a considerable force to furnish the protection which the inhabitants are entitled to receive from us, and to maintain order among the savage and semi-civilized tribes which still exist in nearly every island. There is no occasion to doubt that the expense of this portion of the military establishment can readily and properly be defrayed from the insular revenues.

It is not conceivable that a practical people should expend the great sums we are devoting to our seacoast fortifications, and the delicate and complicated machinery of modern ordnance with which we are equipping them, and not provide an adequate force of men to care for, preserve, and become familiar with the use of the guns and machinery. An increase in our artillery force will be absolutely necessary for this purpose. The present heavy artillery force is about one-fifth of the requisite number.

I beg to suggest that the manifold services which have been rendered by officers of the Army of the United States during the past year in almost every branch of civil government, and the effective zeal and devotion which they have exhibited in succoring the distressed, teaching the ignorant, establishing and maintaining civil law, fighting against pestilence, introducing sanitary reforms and promoting and aiding peaceful industry should be regarded as proof, if any were needed, that American soldiers do not cease to be American citizens, and that no danger is to be apprehended from a reasonable enlargement of the Army which affords such evidence of its character and spirit.

It is greatly to be desired that at the same time, while the lessons drawn from the experience of recent war are fresh in our minds, some improvements should be made in the organization of the Army.

For many years various criticisms upon our present organization have been made and discussed, and a number of measures for improvement have been recommended by my predecessors or embodied in bills introduced in Congress. Some marked improvements have been made, notably the three-battalion form of regimental organization, which, after being urged by several successive Secretaries of War and advocated by all the high military authorities in the country for a generation, was finally authorized by the act of April 26, 1898.

As to most of the proposed changes, however, there has not been sufficient public interest in the subject or a sufficiently strong conviction of the importance of good organization to overcome the diversity of opinions and personal interests desirous of being left undisturbed.

The method of proposing and considering, one by one, specific remedies for specific defects does not seem to be an adequate treatment of the subject. It seems to me that the best course would be to settle upon the true principle which should govern the use to be made of the Army and then inquire in what respect our present arrangement fails to conform to that principle, and make it conform.

Two propositions seem to me fundamental in the consideration of the subject:

First—That the real object of having an Army is to provide for war.

Second—That the regular establishment in the United States will probably never be by itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought.

The first of these statements seems like a truism, and it will probably be received everywhere without conscious denial. Yet the precise contrary is really the theory upon which the entire treatment of our Army proceeded for the 33 years between the Civil War and the war with Spain. Present utility was really the controlling consideration, and the possibility of war seemed at all times so vague and unreal that it had no formative power in shaping legislation regarding the Army. The result was an elaborate system admirably adapted to securing pecuniary accountability and economy of expenditure in time of peace; a large number of small and separate commands, well officered and well disciplined, very efficient for police duty against Indians, and as separate commands unsurpassed anywhere in fighting qualities; and a class of officers most of whom were of a high order of individual excellence, who rendered valuable service in the construction of public works, as instructors in colleges and in great variety of professional duties at separate posts and with their commands, but who, with the exception of the general officers, were arranged in rank without any reference whatever to their respective abilities to command or to render effective service. The result did not include the effective organization and training of the Army as a whole for the purposes of war. This was not because the Army did not wish such organization and training, but because it was not permitted to organize and train for that object. The Army has many able, educated and competent officers who have thought much upon the subject and deeply regretted this condition, but who have been unable to secure a change.

I believe that without any revolutionary interference with the general scheme of organization or with individual rights, and without excessive expense, a great improvement can be made in the way of conforming the organization and training of the Army to its true purpose. It is not reorganization which is needed, but the grant of opportunities for development along lines which are well understood and appreciated by the Army itself.

The preparation of an army for war involves at least these four things:

First—Systematic study by responsible officers of plans for action under all contingencies of possible conflict, and with this, study of the larger problems of military science and the most complete information of the state of the art, study of the constant improvements in implements and methods of warfare, and of the adaptability of improvements and inventions for the purpose of carrying out the plans devised, and study of the arrangement of territorial and tactical organizations; and the establishment of depots, camps, fortifications and lines of communication with reference to these plans, so that all expenditures for each separate step of development may contribute toward the practical realization of a comprehensive and consistent scheme. This requirement is not to be met by a separate study and reflection of single officers not charged with the duty or able to give effect to their conclusions. The responsibility of declared duty is the comparison of different views, the contribution of different minds, the correction and evolution of discussion, the long continued, laborious and systematic application of a considerable number of minds of a high order, and with a recognized status giving authority to their conclusions, are needed to produce the desired result.

To illustrate: The War Department has recently received numerous applications from different parts of the country for the acquisition of tracts of land and the establishment of permanent camping places for the encampment and training of soldiers in large bodies, which the people of the country evidently realize ought to be provided for. There are different ways in which these applications may be treated. They may be rejected or favored with reference to the advantages which they will afford to the people of the towns in the neighborhood of the proposed camps through the busi-

ness which would result from the maintenance of troops there, or they may be rejected or favored according to the healthfulness of the locations and the convenience which they will afford and the ease of access from the points whence troops would naturally be drawn. Neither of these methods is at all satisfactory. If such camps are to be established, their locations should be selected with reference to which consists in determining the points at which troops can most usefully be mobilized for immediate use in case of war, so that by sending troops to them in time of peace we shall be doing the very same thing which we have to do in time of urgent necessity, and so that every railroad that is built, every side track that is laid, and every building that is erected will leave so much less to do when war threatens. Such plans cannot be improvised: they cannot be produced by any other process than that above indicated.

Second—The preparation of material of war, keeping pace with the progress of military science and adapted to the conditions to be anticipated when war shall arise.

Gratifying progress has been made recently in this respect, but with the restoration of peace we may apprehend that there will be to some extent a return to the same indifference which left us without smokeless powder or small bore magazine rifles in the spring of 1898. Under such conditions it is necessary that questions as to the character and form of material should be settled by authority beyond reasonable question, and that the things which ought to be done should be indicated clearly and positively. In no other way is it possible that such things shall be done. At present the opinions of the artillery or infantry using a weapon, of the ordnance officers making it, of the department commander and of the Major General Commanding the Army, may all differ on such questions, and there is no way of settling them except after an appropriation, by the decision of the Secretary of War, who cannot possibly study the subject thoroughly, or before the appropriation, by committee of Congress with whom the differing opinions naturally tend to destroy each other and to prevent any action whatever. Some body of competent men whose business it is to be familiar with the whole field of invention, to consider it, to discuss it, and to reach conclusions upon it, alone can furnish those authoritative determinations which are necessary to effectuate demands for adequate material.

Third—An adequate process of selection according to merit and effectiveness among the officers of the Army, so that the men of superior ability and power may be known and placed in positions involving responsibility and authority.

Without some such process in time of peace the selection has to be made after war has commenced, at the expense always of treasure and of life, and sometimes of temporary failure and humiliation. Such a process of selection will necessarily at the same time afford an incentive to exertion and a reward for professional attainments and effective service, while stimulating the development of the capable officer and bringing to the front the men best able to bear responsibility and perform the difficult duties to be confronted in actual hostilities.

Fourth—The exercise and training of the officers and men of the Army in the movements of large bodies of troops by brigade, division and corps under conditions approaching as nearly as possible those to be anticipated in executing the plans devised for their action in war.

Officers who have never seen a corps, division or brigade organized and on the march cannot be expected to perform perfectly the duties required of them when war comes. The collection of large bodies of men presents, not the same difficulties presented by a small body, multiplied or increased in degree, but entirely new difficulties which only experience can qualify men to meet. The sanitation, the care, the discipline and many of the duties are new to the man who has dealt only with a company or a regiment. The highest efficiency under these conditions can be attained only by giving experience approximating as nearly as possible to that to which that will be encountered when the war machinery is required to do its proper work.

AN ARMY WAR COLLEGE PROPOSED.

I think the following steps may be taken to advantage:

(1) That an Army war college should be established, which shall be composed of the heads of the staff departments, properly so called, and a number of the ablest and most competent officers of high rank in the Army (including, of course, the Major General Commanding), these officers to be detailed for service in the college for limited periods, so that while the college shall be continuous in records, character and performance, it shall continually and gradually change in its personal elements. It should be the duty of this body of officers to direct the instruction and intellectual exercise of the Army, to acquire the information, devise the plans and study the subjects above indicated, and to advise the Commander-in-Chief upon all questions of plans, armament, transportation, mobilization and military preparation and movement.

This college should have combined with it, reinforced and enlarged in its scope and effectiveness, the present division of military information of the Adjutant General's Office, where its records and its conclusions should be preserved. It should not supersede, but should incorporate, continue and bring under the same general management the present service schools, supplementing where it is necessary their courses, which now, so far as instruction is concerned, largely cover the ground. Its instruction would, at the outset and perhaps permanently, be given through these schools, but it should give unity, influence, authority and effectiveness in military affairs to the work and the thought developed in them, aside from mere instruction, and a weight and utility to their records of the efficiency and merit of their pupils not hitherto accorded to them in proportion to the high character of the work they have done.

(2) That every officer of the Army below the rank of a field officer, and not already a graduate of one of the service schools, should be detailed for some fixed period during his service to receive instruction at this college in the sciences pertaining to the application of military science to national defense; that provision should be made for the continuance of such instruction by correspondence after the expiration of the period of each officer's detail, and that all officers should be invited and entitled to present, by written papers and reports, as a part of the regular course and for credit upon their efficiency records, the results of their investigations, explorations, reflections and professional and scientific work, and upon such special subjects as may be prescribed by the college.

(3) That all staff appointments should hereafter be made from the line of the Army for a fixed period of, say, four or five years, the holder to return to the line at the end of the period, and not to be eligible to reappointment until after at least one year's service in the line, and that after the expiration of a reasonable period the selection of staff appointments should be made on the basis of proficiency and fitness, as shown in the War College (or heretofore in the service schools), including as elements for consideration both the work done during the period of detail and the post-graduate work. Excepting, however, that such appointments should also be permitted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, shown by recommendations of commanding officers for brevet promotion made during the progress of a war, and excepting that for the technical and scientific branches of Engineering, Ordnance and Signal Service examinations should be continued; that all promotions in the staff itself be upon the basis prescribed for original appointment, combined with efficiency of service in the staff.

(4) That the present system of promotion by seniority should be modified as to all officers now or hereafter below field rank, by making a specific proportion of the promotions to each grade for seniority, and a specific proportion on the basis either of efficiency records in the war college, or heretofore in the service schools, including both elements of work done during actual attendance and subsequent thereto, or for gallantry in the field during war, or both, accompanied in each case by evidence of faithful performance of the ordinary duties of the line.

(5) That all selections of candidates for staff appointments and for staff promotions and for line promotions, other than those made for seniority, should be made by Boards of officers appointed for that purpose, upon an examination and estimate of the efficiency records exhibiting the grounds for appointment or promotion above stated. Nothing can be more important than that the officers of the Army shall feel that their rise in rank depends upon what they do; that their intellectual activity, faithful performance of duty

and gallant conduct are more certain claims to preferment than social or political influence. A system of promotions which is divorced from the efficiency record is not merely unjust, but it destroys ambition and checks the effort of the Army. The way to prevent the separation is by a systematic provision to enable every officer to show what there is in him, and to preserve a full record of what he does, by providing a competent and disinterested body to pass judgment on the record, and by a law making the judgment thus reached on this basis the imperative and sole ground of selection for promotion.

These provisions will go far toward accomplishing results which are provided for in the organization of every considerable army in the world, and which under our organization are not the business of anybody in particular, and for the most part cannot be accomplished by anyone whomsoever; and if Congress will then make the appropriations necessary for periodical mobilization and maneuvers the four requisites of preparation of war above stated can be substantially attained. The only element in these recommendations which does not result necessarily from a statement of the requirements is the limitation on the period of staff duty and the periodical return to the line. I think this will be beneficial to the staff, and will do away with the feeling quite prevalent in the line that the staff is a privileged class, divorced from its old associates, and a tendency toward unfriendly criticism which seems to me to be prejudicial to good discipline and effective service.

Another function which is now performed to a very slight degree, and which is of very great importance, should be performed by the proposed war college acting in co-operation with the existing naval war college—that is, the union of the Army and Navy in the collection and utilization of information, studying and formulating plans for defence and attack, and the testing and selection of material of war. Communication, conference and interchange of instructors between the two institutions could not fail to be of great value to both services, and to make easier and more certain that perfect co-operation which is so essential both in forming and executing the plans which involve the operations of both forces.

There are two special changes which, I am clear, the same principles require. One is that the artillery branch of the service should have a head. The present guns, carriages, projectiles, explosives, and all the complicated and delicate machinery which belong with them are made and delivered over to the artillery branch, and there is no one to represent or speak for the men who are to work with the tools thus furnished. There are seven colonels of artillery, and it is not the business of anyone of them more than another to speak for his branch of the service. The valuable results of experience in the use of the ordnance machinery are not utilized because it is not the business of anyone in particular to insist upon it. Little complaints against the ordnance or engineers, which could easily be set right if it were somebody's business to attend to it, remain as causes of irritation. The use of modern ordnance is a highly specialized and scientific business, and there ought to be an expert charged with the duty and the responsibility of seeing that the officers and men of the corps understand their business and are properly trained in it. This officer should be a member of the war college, and might well be on the staff of the Major General Commanding. He should not be the head of an additional bureau.

The other change referred to is the increase of the number of inspectors general, so that the entire work of the Army may be adequately inspected. Among these should be a sufficient number of inspectors general for the sanitary, artillery, ordnance and engineering inspection, selected for their special qualifications in those several branches and specifically assigned to those duties. Thorough inspection is essential to thorough work, but no inspector can be expected to know everything, and inspection of these matters which require special training made by a man who has not received the training is necessarily perfunctory and of little value.

The second proposition which I stated as underlying the consideration of this subject—that the regular establishment is not the whole machine with which a war will ever be fought—has been too signally illustrated both in the Civil War and in the war with Spain and the Philippine war to require further demonstration. Our method is, and always will be, immediately upon the outbreak of a war, to create an army of which the Regular Army on its peace footing forms but a part, and usually but a small part, and the great body of which is composed of Volunteers.

That the relations between the Regulars and Volunteers in this new force shall be such that it constitutes a homogeneous body, using the same arms, familiar with the same drill, answering to the same ideas of discipline, inspired by the same spirit, and capable of equal and even performance, and that the preparation of the Regular Army in time of peace for the event of war shall to the greatest possible extent inure to the benefit of the whole Army, both Regular and Volunteer, and make it easy to put that body in a state of preparation, is an end toward which the best military thought of the country may well be addressed.

It should be a special subject of consideration by the war college, and upon it that body should invite the conference and co-operation of the military authorities of the several States. As one step toward attaining the end, courses of instruction in the college should be open to officers of the National Guard of the States, and the efficiency records of such officers in the college, and by written papers and reports after their terms of instruction have ended, should be made a part of the records of the War Department as the authorized and accepted basis of appointments to office in any Volunteer force which may be raised.

The provisions of the act of March 2, 1899, under which the Army now serving in the Philippines was created, partly out of the old Regular force, partly by new recruits in the Regular establishment, and partly by additional Volunteer regiments, was a long step in advance toward attaining the homogeneity which I have endeavored to describe. The facts that the officers of the entire Army receive their commissions from the same source and look for their promotions and rewards to the same authority, while in every Volunteer regiment Regular officers have been joined with Volunteer officers in forming, training and commanding the regiment, produce this result to a degree not previously attained.

Following these lines and working through the methods which I have described, a permanent plan ought to be wrought out with the concurrence of the military authorities of the several States, and enacted by Congress, for the creation of a war Army composed of both Regulars and Volunteers whenever such an Army is required. The part to be taken by the Regular Army in the new organization and the part to be taken by the Volunteers should be prescribed, and the parts should be so assigned that the new organization shall have the fullest possible benefit of the preparation of the Regular Army.

The form and the machinery for the organization of the new Army and the part to be taken in the raising of the Army by the military authorities and organizations of the several States should be indicated, so that whenever war threatens, and long before it is declared, the multitude of men who are to do the work of organization may know, without waiting for an act of Congress, what will be required of them when the hour strikes, and may be engaged in the quiet and deliberate preparation so necessary in advance of action to prevent confusion and mistake.

The value and importance of securing during the time of peace information as to the capacity and fitness of civilians instructed in military affairs, and available for Volunteer commissions, cannot be overestimated. It is well illustrated by the great advantage which we had in appointing the officers of the present Volunteer force by reason of having in the War Department the efficiency records of their service during the war with Spain. Without some such information all names are alike. When war has come, or is imminent, there is no time for examination or investigation. There are too many officers to be appointed in too short a time. Efficiency records can be established not only in war but in peace also. Courage may fairly be assumed among Americans, and intellectual and moral qualities can be ascertained and recorded in the war. I have indicated the

The foregoing considerations naturally bring to mind the Military Academy at West Point. I believe that the great service which it has rendered the country was never more conspicuous than it has been during the past two years. The faithful and efficient services of its graduates since the declaration of war with Spain have more than repaid the cost of the institution since its foundation. They have been too few in number and most heavily burdened.

The capacity of the Academy is not sufficient for the present needs of the Army on a peace footing. It will be far more deficient for the Army with the absolutely necessary increase. Preparation for the greater Army which we should be ready to create in case of future war should be made. Our experience during the past two years has shown that we had not too many trained officers, but too few, both in the staff and in the line, and both ought to be increased. I urgently recommend that the capacity of the Academy be enlarged and the number of its students increased.

There are other respects in which the existing system can be improved in the direction of simplicity and effectiveness, but I regard them as less vital than the matters which I have mentioned. I hope to make specific recommendations regarding them before the time comes for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

These suggestions for the improvement of our Army organization should not be taken as involving a condemnation or disapproval of the system generally. Such a conclusion could be reached only by a narrow and prejudiced view looking for the defects and refusing to see the merits.

No organization could have produced the results exhibited by the Army during the past two years which was not in the main sound and efficient. With its handful of Regular officers and its small body of trained troops, merged with nearly double their number of raw recruits, and combined with large forces of new, untrained Volunteers, it has in surprisingly short periods of time produced a great body of men, uniformly well disciplined, of good conduct and morale, patient in endurance of hardships, steady, indomitable and heroic in action, and who against the debilitating influences of tropical climates, against physical obstacles which seemed insurmountable, and against enemies of superior numbers and approved courage and armed with weapons of modern warfare, have won a long series of victories unbroken by a single defeat.

The officers of the Volunteer force are entitled to their full share of the credit of this achievement. Without the splendid virility and courage of the enlisted men it could not have been accomplished; but it is fair to all to say that the chief formative power—the dominating influence which made the achievement possible—was the organization, the training, the discipline and the example of the officers and men of the Regular Army. The officers of that Army have maintained the honor, advanced the interests, and exalted the reputation of our country in the discipline and command of our troops on the battlefield, and in successful civil and military administration under the most difficult circumstances, where failure would have been a national humiliation.

THE POST EXCHANGE.

Allied to what the Secretary says on the subject of reorganization is his reference to the question of the post exchanges. After quoting the law and the regulations providing for them, Mr. Root says:

"These exchanges have largely replaced the old and objectionable post-trader store at military posts, and have furnished the only means to relieve the cheerlessness and dejection of an enlisted man's life in time of peace, which lower the morale of the force and repel the better class of enlistments.

"The Attorney General, on the 12th of April, rendered an opinion to the effect that the section in question 'does not prohibit the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks through the canteen sections of the post exchanges as heretofore organized and carried on, except that of course no officer or soldier can be put on duty in the canteen section to do the selling, either directly or indirectly.'

"The regulations have been amended to comply with the statute as thus construed. I agree with the view that this is the more reasonable construction of the statute. It is, however, questioned by many citizens, and it is very desirable that if Congress does in fact intend to absolutely prohibit the sale of beers and light wines in post exchanges to the soldiers of our Army in States where such sale is permitted by law to all other persons, this intention should be expressed in terms which are free from doubt.

"It is to be observed that the sale of ardent spirits is now strictly prohibited by the Army Regulations, and that the sale of beer and light wines is limited to the cases where the commanding officer of the post is satisfied that giving to the troops the opportunity of obtaining such beverages within the post limits will prevent them from resorting for strong intoxicants to places without such limits, and tends to promote temperance and discipline among them."

"In response to a circular expressions have been received from fifteen of the twenty-five regiments of infantry, seven of the ten regiments of cavalry and five of the seven regiments of artillery. It will be perceived that the overwhelming testimony of the Army is to the effect that the present regulation has promoted the temperance, discipline, morals and health of the enlisted men, and that in the interest of morality and effective service it should be retained. No change has accordingly been made in the regulation.

"In States where the sale of intoxicants is permitted by law, soldiers will drink outside the camp or post just as other people drink, and it cannot be prevented except by confining them to the limits of the camp or post. This would not only be unjust and injurious but would reduce enlistment to imprisonment, and immediately put an end to enlistments. The practical question to be considered is not whether soldiers should drink or not drink, but whether they should be permitted to drink beer in camp, surrounded by the restraining influences of discipline and good association, or whether they should be driven to drink bad whisky in the vile resorts which cluster around the limits of every military post and camp, and especially around those in which prohibition is maintained. I have no doubt that the present regulation furnishes the wise answer to this question."

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Much of the Secretary's report has been anticipated by the reports from the departments already published; 34,834 Regulars and 110,202 Volunteers have been discharged during the year besides substantially all the 5,216 Volunteer officers. The Regular Army has been increased to the number of 61,900 enlisted men and 2,248 officers, making a total of 64,247, and a new Volunteer force has been raised from the country at large numbering 33,050 enlisted men and 1,524 officers, making an aggregate of 34,574. A large part of the line officers of the two colored Volunteer regiments were taken from the most efficient non-commissioned officers serving in the colored regiments of the Regular Army, on the recommendations of the Colonels commanding those regiments. One battalion of 400 men has been organized in Porto Rico, composed of native Porto Ricans. The reports of their conduct and discipline are satisfactory. The Regular Army is now distributed as follows: In Cuba, 334 officers, 10,796 men; in Porto Rico, 87 officers, 2,855 men; on the continent of North America, 910 officers, 17,317 men; in Hawaii, 12 officers, 453 men; in the Philippine Islands, 905 officers, 30,578 men; total, 2,248 officers, 61,900 men. All the new regiments of Volunteers are in the Philippine Islands or on the way to the Philippines.

A brief summary of the work in the Philippines is given by the Secretary. It contains substantially the information we have given from week to week, and will be covered more fully by the report of General Otis, which we intend to publish later. At the time of the attempt on the 22d of February, 1899, to secure rising of the 200,000 Tagalogs in Manila and the massacre of the Americans and Europeans, General Otis had a force of Regular 171 officers and 5,201 enlisted men and of Volunteers 667 officers and 14,831 enlisted men, making an aggregate of 838 officers and 20,032 enlisted men. Of these 1,650 Regulars and all the Volunteers were entitled to discharge on the conclusion of peace. This left only 171 officers and 3,557 men whom General Otis was entitled to command, and even those holding over temporarily only gave him a total of 11,000 men available to engage the insurgent army, which outnumbered them two or three to one. In this emergency the Volunteers, in keeping with their character, voluntarily subjected themselves to the dangers and casualties of numerous

engagements, and to the very great hardships of the climate. They exhibited fortitude and courage, and are entitled to high commendation for their patriotic spirit and soldierly conduct.

The operations of the period extending from February to the 31st day of August, the date of the annual report of General Otis as commander of the Department of the Pacific, were marked by a steady maintenance and strengthening of the position occupied by our forces, a gradual extension of our lines, a restoration of security and confidence in the city of Manila, numerous sharp engagements in the field marked by unbroken success, and many instances of very gratifying conduct on the part of both officers and men. It is probable that at any time a column of troops could have been sent anywhere on the island of Luzon as against any armed resistance which the insurgents could have offered after the demoralization in their ranks, resulting from the severe defeats inflicted upon them in February; but there were not the troops necessary to garrison the towns, or to maintain any far extended lines of communication. No attempt was accordingly made to occupy the country, except in the vicinity of Manila, and at such points as were important for the protection of our lines. Such movements as passed beyond this territory were designed primarily to break up threatening concentrations of insurgent troops, and to prevent undue annoyance to the positions which we occupied.

The troops now in the Philippines comprise 905 officers and 30,578 men of the Regular force, and 594 officers and 15,388 men of the Volunteer force, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men, and when the troops on the way have arrived the total force constituting the 8th Army Corps will be 2,051 officers and 63,483 men. By the 10th of October the process of changing armies and the approach of the dry season had reached a point where an advance toward the general occupation of the country was justified.

A synopsis is given of the movements of the present campaign. They were executed with energy, rapidity, and success, notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavorable weather and deluges of rain, which rendered the progress of troops and transportation of subsistence most difficult. Our troops have been actively pursuing the flying and scattered bands of insurgents, further dispersing them, making many prisoners, and releasing many Spanish prisoners who had been in the insurgents' hands. Large quantities of insurgent supplies of all descriptions were captured, including stores of food, clothing, arms, munitions of war, quick-firing and Krupp guns, powder factory and arsenal engineering tools, money, War Department records, personal effects of officers, and numerous private despatches.

It is gratifying to know that as our troops got away from the immediate vicinity of Manila they found the natives of the country exceedingly friendly, and both men and animals were able to live upon the country, and for considerable periods leave their supply trains behind. Native hostility to the Tagalogs is emphasized by a report from General Wheaton that he had been obliged to guard the mother and infant son of Aguinaldo to prevent the natives of Pampanga from killing them.

The Secretary says: "Acknowledgments are due to the naval forces of the United States for their cheerful and efficient co-operation with the operations of the Army on land upon many occasions. Wherever the permanent occupation of our troops has extended in the Philippine Islands civil law has been immediately put in force. The courts have been organized and the most learned and competent native lawyers have been appointed to preside over them. A system of education has been introduced and numerous schools have been established. It is believed that in the city of Manila, a greater number of good schools, affording better facilities for primary instruction, exist to-day than at any previous time in the history of the city."

A synopsis of the reports we have already published, showing the work done in Cuba and Porto Rico, is given by the Secretary.

"Since the Spanish evacuation there have been no strictly military operations, and the officers of the Army in Cuba have been largely occupied in conducting, under the direction of the military governor and the department commanders, a general civil administration for which no other governmental machinery existed, and in aiding the existing municipal governments in the performance of their duties.

"Satisfactory progress has been made. The use of troops to maintain order was necessary for but a short period. Forces of civil police organized from the people of the island have been substituted, and are performing their duties efficiently. The part played by our troops in the maintenance of order is now substantially but the restraining influence of their presence."

"The revival of industry has been necessarily slow, but has made gratifying progress. Many of the people who had been driven into the towns during the reconcentration period have returned to the country and recommended the cultivation of the land.

"The rule of administration of the civil government of the island has been to employ the people of Cuba themselves to the fullest extent possible, and to furnish to the Cubans, during our occupation, an opportunity for training in the honest and efficient performance of official duties which has never been afforded to them before."

"For the distribution of supplies and the succor of the unfortunate victims of the hurricane, the entire army in Porto Rico became a relief corps, and the work was prosecuted with a zeal, effectiveness, and humane spirit curiously at variance with traditional ideas of the object of military organization."

"The collection and disbursement of the revenues of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, under the direction of officers of the Army, have, it is believed, been marked in all the islands by honesty and adherence to law wholly unknown in former administrations, and I feel warranted in the assertion that never before in the history of these islands has there been so small a proportion of the revenues applied to the cost of collection and the expenses of government, or diverted to private uses, or so great a proportion of the revenue applied to the benefit of the people of the island."

The work of the transport service is described and commended. The experience acquired since the commencement of the war with Spain in April, 1898, has enabled the Quartermaster's Department to make steady improvement in these respects, and it is gratifying to note that the entire movement has been accomplished practically without loss of life, disease, or injury to health.

"The last report shows that 2,238 horses and 1,075 mules have been safely landed in Manila and are reported to be in good condition and fit for use, while 2,180 horses and 1,373 mules have been shipped and have not yet arrived. No losses worthy of note in this service have occurred, except on one vessel, which was overtaken by a typhoon on the north coast of Luzon, and was brought safely through the storm, with the loss of the greater part of her animals. Experiments have been tried in the introduction of horses from Australia and from China, but the results were not satisfactory. The animals brought into Luzon from this country can not as yet subsist entirely upon any food found there, and it

has been necessary to transport most of their forage from this country. They may in time become accustomed to the peculiar grasses of the Philippine Islands, so that they can live upon them wholly or in a great part, but they cannot do so at present. The great quantities of oats and hay which this fact has made it necessary to send have necessitated the still further use of transports."

"\$908,583.75 has been expended during the past year in returning Spanish prisoners from the Philippines. All have gone, with the exception of those who may have desired to return to Spain, and prisoners released from the hands of the Philippine insurgents during the past few weeks. \$1,697,744.49 has been expended for transport service on the Atlantic, \$501,001.51 less than it would have cost to send the same passengers and freight by the commercial lines.

"Considerations of public health in all the islands have prevented disinterments except during the coolest and driest periods of the year. The return of the remains which are to be brought from the Philippines, as well as those which are still to be brought from Cuba and Porto Rico, may be expected about the month of January or February, 1900.

"The food supply to the Army during the year has been of good quality and has been furnished promptly. Special attention has been paid to securing rations suited as far as possible to a tropical climate. Tests have been made of emergency rations affording a high degree of nourishment in small compass, and not easily spoiled, and a combination recently adopted seems to be giving satisfaction in the Philippines. The health of the Army from the beginning of the Spanish war has been remarkably good. The deaths from all causes (including casualties in action) in the whole Army, Regulars and Volunteers, for the fourteen months from May, 1898, to June, 1899, inclusive, were 6,619. This is equivalent to an annual rate of 33.03 per thousand of strength. The deaths from disease during the whole period were at an annual rate of 25.68 per thousand.

"For an Army largely drawn from a cold climate and transported suddenly to the tropics, mainly composed of new recruits not trained to care for themselves in camp or on the march, and a great part of which was stationed in a malarial country or quartered in and about cities infected with yellow fever and especially adapted to the production of typhoid, this is an extraordinary result and reflects credit upon all the branches of the service engaged in clothing, feeding, and caring for the men."

"The total deaths in the Army of the Philippines for the ten months from the 1st of January, 1899, to the 1st of November, 1899—that is to say, for the entire period covered by the war with the insurgents—have been of those killed in battle and dying of wounds and other injuries 477; those dying of disease, 366—making a total of 843. It is to be hoped that the exceptional healthfulness maintained among the troops in the Philippines, notwithstanding the hardships to which they are subjected in the field, will be brought to the general attention of their relatives and friends at home, to whom it cannot fail to give satisfaction.

"The significance of the annual rate of death from disease in the Philippines (17.20 per thousand) may be better appreciated by comparison with the rates in some of our well-known American cities: In Washington it is 20.74; Boston, 20.09; San Francisco, 19.41; New York, 19.28; Baltimore, 19.10. This is gratifying, but a more exact comparison would be one between the death rates of men within the Army ages, not one between these and the entire population of a city composed of men, women and children."

Special attention is called to the importance of direct cable communication between the United States and the Philippine Islands. Nearly \$1,000 a day is now being paid for War Department messages, \$27,114.12 monthly, and only important messages are sent.

While it is not to be anticipated that Army communication to such an extent will be necessary for a very long period, it is plain that the necessities of government will continue to require an amount of communication sufficient to furnish a large item of revenue to a direct cable line, while the growing business relations between this country, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and the East require this facility and will greatly profit by it.

The operations of the Army in the United States present little of special interest, except in the nature of preparation for the service in the Philippines and the continuance of the seacoast defences.

What is said under this head is in substance what we have already given in the annual reports from the departments.

The Secretary has cut down the estimates of the engineers from \$21,906,821.78 to \$14,993,741.31, not being willing to ask for this large increase of appropriations for this purpose at a time when we are incurring such great and extraordinary expenditures for military purposes. The contemplated projects may well be recommended at some future time, and the engineers' estimates are available at any time for the use of Congress, in case that body disagrees.

The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1901, are as follows: Civil establishment, \$2,168,066; military establishment, \$128,170,583.54; public works, \$50,988,271.49; miscellaneous, \$4,576,630; grand total, \$185,903,551.03; an increase of \$60,399,179.32 over the year ending June 30, 1900, and a decrease of \$83,543,609.76 over the expenditures of 1899.

The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1900, were made on a basis of a military force which has been greatly exceeded by the exercise of the authority conferred under the act of March 2, 1899, and the raising, equipping, and transporting to the Philippines of additional troops and supplies. It will therefore be necessary to ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation of about \$51,000,000, bringing the total amount of the appropriation for the current year up to about the amount of the estimates which have been submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Thirty-five million dollars of this will be furnished by this plan remaining from the extraordinary appropriation for the war with Spain.

In announcing the retirement of Brig. Gen. Shafter, the Secretary says:

"This officer's services have been of a character which entitles him to go upon the retired list with the full rank of Major General. Legislation to this end is respectfully recommended."

The erection at the National Capital of a suitable monument in memory of General Grant is recommended; the erection of a memorial bridge between Washington and Arlington Heights, and the opening of a broad avenue connecting Arlington with Mount Vernon, and making the access from the capital to the home of Washington worthy of the reverence in which all Americans hold his memory.

Satisfactory progress has been made toward the development of the plans contemplated in the establishment of the different parks designed to commemorate the great battlefields of the Civil War, which are under national control. A national park, to include the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House is recommended. Better pay for the clerks of the War Department is rec-

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ommended. They are harder worked and more poorly paid than the clerks in any department of the Government.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary devotes considerable space in his report to a very clear and logical statement of his opinions on insular government and such as no one not thoroughly trained in legal methods of reasoning could make. We shall consider this matter another week.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Aguinaldo's forces having been smashed to pieces by the joint movements of Generals Lawton, MacArthur and Wheaton, the American forces have been engaged the last few days in pursuing small bands of fugitives, gathering in more or less distinguished Filipino prisoners, ranging from the wife of the rebel chief to the President of the defunct Congress, and liberating American and Spanish prisoners. The operations have for some days lost the dignity of a war, and have resolved themselves into a sort of military policing of the northern part of the island. The hopelessness of the rebels' cause is shown by the fact that President Bautista, of the Filipino Congress, presented himself to General MacArthur Nov. 24, and renounced all further connection with the insurrection. He was offered a judgeship of the Supreme Court before he decided to join the rebellion. He now says he will take the office, and declares that the Filipino Congress and Cabinet are scattered never to reassemble.

The last Filipino council of war was held by the retreating leaders at Bayambang, between Tarlac and Dagupan, on Nov. 13. It was attended by Aguinaldo, Pio del Pilar, Garcia, Alejandrino, and some members of the so-called Cabinet. Information has reached General MacArthur to the effect that the council recognized the futility of attempting further resistance to the Americans with united forces and agreed that the Filipino troops should scatter and should hereafter follow guerrilla methods.

The disposition of the Generals since then, with their approximate forces, has been as follows: General Concepcion, with 340 men, in Nueva Ecija Province; General Macabulos, with 325 men at the town of Binaca, Province of Tarlac; General Pio del Pilar, with 800 men, northeast of Malolos; General Aquino, with 500 men, at Arayat; General San Miguel, with 150 men, in Zamboanga Province; General Mascardo, with 1,100 men, in the mountains west of Angeles, and the largest force, probably under General Trias, in Cavite Province.

Reports of ambuscades and skirmishes come from every section of the country along the railroads. Four men of Co. D, 9th Infantry, were foraging on Nov. 23, beyond Bamban, when twenty Filipinos took them in ambush, killing one and capturing the other three. The Americans resisted for half an hour. The firing being heard at Bamban, Lieut. Frazer, with a squad, followed the retreating Filipinos several miles. The Americans found the body of the soldier bolelo. They burned the hamlet where the fight took place. Three Filipino riflemen ambushed an American Surgeon near Capas. He shot one and the others fled.

The insurgents on evacuating Mangatarem, Province of Pangasinan, left seven American and ninety-four Spanish prisoners, who escaped in the turmoil of the Filipino retreat. The Americans are P. J. Green and George H. Powers, of the battleship Oregon; Thomas Edwards and Charles Bird, of the 16th Infantry; Henry W. James, of the 12th Infantry; John Desmond, of the Signal Corps, and F. E. Huber, of Lowe's Scouts. They report that two Americans were unable to escape. They are David Scott, of the 24th Infantry, and William Sherby, of the Hospital Corps. Four deserters are with the Filipinos. Their names are given in the press despatches as Howard, Martin and Ford, of the Californians, and Watts, whose former regiment is unknown. Howard is the only one serving with the insurgents. He is a Captain of artillery. Fowler's company of the 33d occupied the town, the insurgents, General Alejandrino commanding, retreating to the mountains, behind the town, short of food and ammunition. Besides this, his men were deserting, and six cannon, which the insurgents were dragging, impeded their march. Mangatarem was strongly fortified, with rifle pits commanding the roads, but the insurgents abandoned the place without firing a shot.

The 3d Infantry, reconnoitring from Balinag, northeast of Manila, met the insurgents on the main road and had a running fight to San Ildefonso, where they drove 300 Filipinos from an old Spanish redoubt. Proceeding toward San Tiguil, the Americans found the insurgents in a series of strong works, two miles south of the town, probably General Pio del Pilar's old command, numbering 750 men. An officer was killed and a private was wounded. The insurgents had four men killed and ten wounded. Nine Filipinos were captured. This is probably the largest band of insurgents north of the Pasig River. Maj. Spence, with fifty men of the 32d Regiment, surrounded a village near Bautiston during the night and attacked the place at daybreak, capturing a Filipino Captain and fifteen men, with seven rifles.

General Lawton entered San Fabian with his staff on Nov. 18, after a perilous and exhausting trip. The business men of Dagupan and many foreigners sent word to General Wheaton that the insurgents had evacuated, and requested that he garrison the place. Capt. Howland took a battalion of the 13th Regiment and proceeded to Dagupan. He found 2,500 people in a town, the population of which is 50,000, the remainder having fled to the swamps. Capt. Howland reinstated in office the local authority of Aguinaldo's Government, all of whom took the oath of allegiance.

The rage of the armed Filipinos at the collapse of their insurrection is shown in their bloodthirsty behavior toward natives who desire peace. At Malasiqui the officials who welcomed the Americans were murdered. This was the only railroad town which the Americans did not garrison, and on the night the troops withdrew a band of insurgents entered, dragged the president of the town into the street and cut his throat. The murderers then assassinated the vice-president and five members of the town Council in the same manner, and told the frightened natives who witnessed the slaughter to spread the news that a similar fate awaited all friends of the Americans. The Mayor of San Carlos, who rode in the carriage with General MacArthur and Col. Bell, when the Americans entered the town amid the cheers of the people, was murdered the next night.

When Buencamino, the insurgent Secretary of State, with Aguinaldo's four-year-old son and Aguinaldo's brother, reached the neighborhood of the coast he found American soldiers on every side and escape impossible. He sought refuge in a little village, six miles from Manaoag. Refugees brought the news on Nov. 20, to Col. Luther R. Hare, commanding the 23d Infantry, garrisoning Manaoag. Maj. Cronin's battalion surrounded the village Nov. 21. Buencamino's guard had hidden their rifles and uniforms, and Buencamino surrendered without resistance. He had only little clothing and 2000 in gold. General Wheaton sent the woman and child and Buencamino to Manila. Lieut. Smith, of the 20th Infantry, was in charge of Buencamino, and

took him to the palace. He was only a few minutes in General Otis's office. The prisoner told General Otis that he desired peace, and had for a long time used his influence for peace. Aguinaldo, he added, was retreating north with 2,000 men and two cannon, but such an estimate of the rebel force was laughed at. Buencamino is the chief author of the Filipino Constitution and most of the State documents. He was a Spanish Colonel, and deserted to the rebels, and is looked upon as utterly untrustworthy. General Otis ordered him locked up at the police station.

Besides the breaking up of his immediate official entourage Aguinaldo has suffered the loss of his youngest child, who was recently christened at Tarlac with great ceremony, and who died during the father's flight.

The troops engaged in the movement against the insurgents in the Island of Panay were two battalions of the 19th Regiment, a battalion of the 26th Regiment, the 18th Regiment, Gordon's Mounted Scouts, and Bridgeman's Battery of the 6th Artillery. The Americans, in all, lost five men killed and 38 wounded. General Hughes, Col. Carpenter and Col. Edmund Rice commanded during the various fights. Thirty-two insurgents were killed in the engagements.

The surrender of the Province of Zamboanga, noted in Admiral Watson's official despatch, is regarded as the beginning of the end of the revolution in the Island of Mindanao.

As the official despatches show the Navy co-operated brilliantly with the Army in the far north, Vigan being taken by a landing party from the Oregon under command of Lieut.-Comdr. McCrackin. In the party were 160 bluejackets, with Lieuts. McCormick, Bostwick, Johnston and Capt. Williams and Lieut. Berkeley, of the Marine Corps. The bombardment by the Oregon, Callao and Samar silenced the insurgent fire, and when the sailors reached the shore the rebels had fled. One field piece accompanied the landing party.

Col. Bell defeated and scattered the rebel brigades of Generals Alejandrino and San Miguel on the summit of the mountains west of Mangatarem, forming the divide between the Dagupan Valley and the ocean. Col. Bell's regiment, the 36th Inf., and Fowler's company, of the 33d, left Mangatarem on Nov. 27 and marched 24 hours, with four hours' rest, over bare and waterless ridges, along narrow trails and through canyons. At daylight on Nov. 28 the troops emerged from a timbered canyon upon the divide, running into the rebels' advance guard, which retreated to the main body before shooting. Col. Bell, who was in advance with the scouts and one company, had the rebels in full rout before the main body of his troops arrived, fleeing down the mountain to the swamps between Mangatarem and Aguinaga, leaving ten dead and many wounded and abandoning two Nordenfeldts, one two-inch Krupp, one Maxim and one Hotchkiss. They were chased through the swamps and thoroughly dispersed. Col. Bell captured all their artillery, supplies and clothing, many Mausers and Remingtons, some American Winchesters, and a thousand rounds of ammunition. The rifles, etc., were abandoned in the rebels' retreat, and were scattered along the trail for two miles, the enemy escaping empty-handed, with the exception of a few rifles. The rebels are estimated to have numbered 2,000, with some English, Japanese and four Spanish officers.

Capt. Fowler's march after General Alejandrino's brigade with one company of the 33d Regt., was one of the bravest incidents of the war. The company left Dagupan alone, under orders to locate the enemy. Capt. Fowler had been warned by the natives that he and his men would be exterminated. The guides deserted them before Mangatarem was reached. All of Alejandrino's artillery was focused upon the main street, along which the Americans advanced. The guns were manned by Spaniards, who said afterward that they had fired over the heads of the Americans, as they desired that the latter should win, hoping thus to gain their own freedom.

On Dec. 1st, this was the disposition of the American forces in the Dagupan district: General MacArthur was in Bayambang, preparing to sweep the country on both sides of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad; General Wheaton was at San Fabian and General Lawton was at Tayng. The cordon from San Fabian to San Isidro covers all the roads and occupies all the towns on the line. The American policy is to prevent any more insurgents escaping to the north, and to force them toward the country west of the railroad. Maj. March, with a battalion of the 33d Inf., occupied Vigan, having made a forced march from San Fabian. The remainder of the regiment was on the way to Vigan. General Young, with a handful of cavalry and the Macabebes was there, and Lieut. Col. Howze, with four broken-up companies of the 34th Inf., was struggling toward Vigan.

On Nov. 26, at Pavia, Island of Panay, the 18th Regt. encountered an entrenched force of the enemy, who opened a heavy fire. The leading battalion replied, and after several volleys the 19th Regt. flanked the Filipinos, driving them out of their trenches. The enemy retreated to the mountains. At the beginning of the fight one captain and one private of the 18th Regt. were killed.

There were over 100,000 applications to see the West Point-Annapolis game for seats and the Franklin field will not accommodate much over 30,000 spectators. The New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads have both arranged to bring the two teams to Philadelphia in private cars, and without any charge for transportation. The University of Pennsylvania has at their own expense made all arrangements for the game at Franklin field, and will also take care of the two elevens whilst they remain in that city. Both the referee and umpire for the game are to be Harvard men, Edgar N. Wrightington, who acted in a similar capacity in the Yale-Princeton game, will referee, and Robert D. Wren, the great Crimson quarter back, is to umpire. The game will commence promptly at 2 o'clock, and the entrance to the field will, as usual in all the big games, be at the corner of Thirty-third and Locust streets. Annapolis appears to have the stronger team, but West Point may have the better luck. In their games this year Annapolis has won five out of seven contests and West Point three out of eight. Princeton has beaten both teams; 23 to 0 at West Point and 5 to 0 at Annapolis. Annapolis has beaten Pennsylvania State by 6 to 0 and Pennsylvania has beaten West Point by the same score.

We learn from Washington that the President will ask the incoming Congress to pass an act enabling him to retire General Shafter with the rank of Major General in the Regular Army. He has already been retired with the rank of Brigadier General. The cause of the retention of General Shafter in the Volunteer service is said to be found in this intention of the Executive, which is shown by the recommendation in the report of the Secretary of War that General Shafter be thus promoted.

Mrs. Sanger, wife of General Sanger, gave a delightful tea on the 25th inst. at her home, 1522 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C., to introduce her daughter, Miss Sanger.

PERSONAL.

Capt. C. J. Barclay, U. S. N., is at 7 Anthony street, New Bedford, Mass., on waiting orders.

Lieut. R. S. Offley, 7th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting friends at Redlands, Cal.

Lieut. Frank Lyons reported for duty aboard the U. S. Machias, which is being repaired at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Nov. 25.

Col. Joseph Tilford, retired, and Mrs. Tilford are spending the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Cameron at Fort Monroe, Old Point.

Maj. C. L. McCawley, U. S. M. C., has reported at the Barracks, Washington, D. C., and will be assigned to duty there in the near future.

Rear Adm. Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., retired, visited friends in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Albemarle Hotel.

Dr. Granville B. Slough, who died at Easton, Pa., Nov. 27, served as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., from December, 1861, until October, 1864.

Lieut. C. W. Otwell, 7th U. S. Inf., left Plattsbury Barracks, N. Y., this week to spend the months of December and January on leave.

The will of the late Maj. John A. Logan, U. S. V., was offered for probate on Nov. 25 at Youngstown, O. Maj. Logan left everything to his wife.

The marriage of General J. H. Patterson, U. S. A., to Miss Grace Hallam Learned is announced to take place at Albany, N. Y., on Jan. 3 next.

Mr. T. Stevens Vail, of New York, a grandson of the late Rear Adm. Thos. H. Stevens, U. S. N., was married Nov. 28 at Saratoga, N. Y., to Miss Louise Cleveland Shepard.

Mrs. Kellogg, wife of Col. Sanford C. Kellogg, U. S. A., has cards out for a tea from 4 to 7, to introduce Miss Kellogg, Dec. 7, at her home, 1819 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The engagement is announced of Asst. Surg. D. N. Carter, U. S. N., son of Rear Adm. C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., to Miss Sylvia Caesar, granddaughter of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Greeley, wife of General A. N. Greeley, U. S. A., gave a delightful tea on the first visit at her home, 1914 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to introduce her second daughter, Miss Adela Greeley.

Rear Adm. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., retired, has a leave of absence for a year and will spend the time abroad. His present address is in care of John Muirroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Lieut. Charles F. Hughes, U. S. N., reported at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Nov. 25, from his home at Bath, Me., where he has been on waiting orders. He is assigned to the new practice training ship Chesapeake.

The Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, was a guest at the Union League, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, the occasion being the first celebration of Founders' Day which event hereafter will be celebrated annually by a dinner.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence M. Stone, of San Francisco, sister of Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 16th Inf., U. S. A., to Mr. Thomas Benton Darragh, of Nashville, Tenn. The wedding will take place in the early spring.

The recently announced retirement of Comdr. John Schouler, U. S. N., promotes to the rank of Captain Comdr. Eugene W. Watson, U. S. N., who has until quite recently been under ordnance instruction at the Ordnance Factory, Washington, D. C.

Maj. William Gerlach, U. S. A., recently retired, was a guest of the Commercial Club, St. Paul, a few days ago, and made an interesting but short address, which makes a local paper say: "The modesty of the old soldier was indicated by the extreme brevity of his utterances."

Mr. Noble E. Dawson, for some years past on special duty as stenographer and typewriter with Maj. Gen. Miles, has been discharged for criticizing President McKinley in a letter to the Postmaster General. We knew Mr. Dawson a few years ago and feel surprised at his lack of judgment.

Among the passengers on the McPherson, which arrived in New York Nov. 28 from Cuba, were General Leonard Wood, Lieut. A. S. Brookes, 18th U. S. Inf.; Capts. F. W. Foster and H. J. Goldman, 5th U. S. Cav.; Capt. F. P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Z. B. Vance, 11th U. S. Inf., and Lieut. C. G. Hall, 6th U. S. Cav.

Two members of the royal family have gone to South Africa to fight the Boers. One of them is Prince Alexander of Teck, who is the youngest brother of the Duchess of York, and who is serving with the 7th Hussars, while the other is Albert Victoria, eldest son of Queen Victoria's daughter, Helene, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein.

Charles M. Smith, born in Washington, D. C., and appointed from the District, 2d Lieutenant, 18th Infantry, July 1, 1899; service, at Columbus (O.) Barracks, from Aug. 16 to Sept. 8, 1899; at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., to Oct. 5, 1899; en route to and with regiment in the Philippine Islands to Nov. 22, 1899, the date of his death.

The New York "Sun" recently gave an interesting sketch of Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., from whom it looks for brilliant activity in the Philippines, his new assignment. As he is going into a country where the arrow is still a favorite weapon, there is a peculiar appropriateness in the name the "Sun" says he is most often called by—Bowman H.

Washington advices of Nov. 25 announce that quite a number of officers of Volunteer regiments have been reported by Boards of Examination as inefficient professionally or physically unfit to perform their duties. The list includes five in the 45th Regiment, all of whom have been dropped for physical disability; six in the 46th Regiment and six in the 38th Regiment. Four of these seventeen officers are Captains.

J. P. V. Gridley, son of the late Capt. Gridley, has been designated by the President for appointment to the Marine Corps. Gridley is too old to enter Annapolis, and the only opening for him was an appointment in the Marine Corps. It appears, however, the young man lacked the qualifications, and, worse than all, money to fit himself for the examination. He appealed to Admiral Dewey, who said: "Meet me at the White House." The President's door was at once opened. Admiral Dewey started to explain the situation, when the President spoke up and said: "You and I, Admiral, will pay his expenses in preparing for an examination in the Marine Corps. If he fails in the first examination I will give him another chance, but I am sure he will be ready for examination when he is appointed." On leaving the room with young Gridley the Admiral was heard to tell the boy to come to him for what he needed and that all of his expenses would be cared for.

Capt. E. P. Andrus, 5th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Ponce, Porto Rico.

Capt. W. N. Sage, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Sage will spend the winter at No. 4 B street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. W. N. Hughes, wife of Capt. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf., U. S. A., has removed to 914 Sharp avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Col. W. S. Schuyler, 46th Inf., U. S. V. (Captain, 5th U. S. Cav.), sailed from San Francisco with his regiment for Manila, Nov. 23.

Lieut. R. P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been made the happy father of a son, born at Jamestown, R. I., Nov. 23.

Mrs. Morse, wife of Capt. B. C. Morse, 17th U. S. Inf., with her children, is at 622 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, for the winter.

Capt. Geo. McK. Williamson, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., arrived in Boston, Mass., Nov. 24, and took charge of the Quartermaster's Depot, at 170 Summer street.

Mrs. James W. Benton and little son have sailed for Hamburg and expect to spend the winter in Dresden. Address care the Dresden Bank, Dresden, Saxony.

Lieut. Arthur Lee Willard, U. S. N., and Miss Fannie Mae Stearns, were married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 1. The bride is a daughter of Mr. D. E. Stearns, late 1st Lieut. and Adj't., 3d Mich. Cav., U. S. V., in the Civil War, and sister of Lieut. Clark D. Stearns, U. S. N.

The officers of the 7th Cav., 2d Art and 8th Inf., gave another of their series of weekly hops at their pavilion at Quemados, Cuba, on Saturday, Nov. 18. The 7th Cav. Band furnished the music, and refreshing punch was served during the evening. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Merchant, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Farr, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Sickles, Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. McGee, Miss Ingalls and Miss Richards.

The War Department has determined to make an investigation of the charges made by Lieut. Hall, of the 20th Kansas Regt., and backed by affidavits by Lieut. Ferguson, of the 36th Vol. Inf., formerly of the 20th Kansas, and Private Husky, of the Kansas Regt., that Brigadier General Metcalf, who succeeded Col. Funston in command of the Kansas regiment, and was brevetted a Brigadier General for gallantry, deliberately shot an unarmed Filipino when the latter was on his knees begging for mercy. A search of the War Department records is being made to ascertain if there is anything on file regarding the charge. This is preliminary to orders for a complete investigation, which will be conducted probably in Kansas, where the men who made the charges reside.

A wedding occurred on the 16th of October in Manila of interest in Army circles. The bride was Miss Ruth A. Hobby, daughter of Dr. C. M. Hobby, of Iowa City, and Lieut. G. S. Gibbs, Jr., U. S. Signal Corps, of Harlem, Iowa. The marriage was the happy termination of an old attachment formed when both were students at Iowa University. When Lieut. Gibbs left for the Philippines it was with the thought that it was but for a few months, but when the months wore into the twelve months of a year it was decided that the marriage should take place in Manila. So Miss Hobby left for the latter place on Sept. 11, via Vancouver. The wedding took place at the house of Mrs. Herman Hall, No. 1 Calle Real Ermita, which was most artistically decorated with flowers and flags. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Pierce, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. John A. Hull attended the bride, and Lieut. Will D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, gave the bride away, being also a native of Iowa. Lieut. and Mrs. Gibbs went after the ceremony and the merrymaking which followed to the Hotel Oriente, where they will make their future home.

A pretty romance attends the engagement of Miss Celia Sherman Miles, daughter of General Nelson A. Miles, and Capt. Samuel Reber, U. S. A. When a lad of fifteen young Reber, who is distantly related to his charming fiancee, was much beloved by little Miss Miles in pinafores. The childish affection grew with years, and has ripened into a formal courtship. Not the least of Miss Miles's accomplishments is her skill in horsemanship, which the papers insist upon telling us she acquired in racing bareback with Indian girls on the Western prairies. Capt. Reber graduated from the Military Academy in 1886, was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry, and in 1892 reached 1st Lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry. In 1894 he became 1st Lieutenant in the Volunteer Signal Corps. Later in the year he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Volunteer Signal Corps, and recently was made a Captain in the Regular Army. The "New England Home Magazine" gives this interesting detail: "Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles joined the General at Porto Rico. It was while they were on the way there they met Lieut. Reber. Miss Miles congratulated him very prettily upon his record in the Cuban campaign. She was the daughter of a hero, and admired heroes. 'Thank you,' he said. 'I hope for a promotion in the Regular Army next year, and when it comes'—The sentence was left unfinished, unless the blush that deepened in Miss Miles's cheek might be called its completion."

The wedding of Assemblyman Robert Mazet to Miss Elsie Moore at Lake George, N. Y., on Nov. 11, was a brilliant event. The ceremony was performed at noon at the residence of the bride's parents, Commodore John W. Moore, U. S. N., and Mrs. Moore, at Bolton, on Lake George. "The Moors," as the pleasant summer home is known, stands on a rock on the shore of the lake, surrounded with big forest trees. Two little maidens, Marjorie and Helene S. Sewell, grandchildren of the Commodore and daughters of Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Sewell, U. S. N., drew from the aisle precisely at 12 o'clock two long bands of wide silk ribbon to the foot of the grand staircase. In a few minutes the bride appeared, leaning on the arm of her father and accompanied by her sister, Miss Emily Moore, who acted as bridesmaid. The bride wore a magnificent gown of Japanese crepe, handsomely embroidered in silk and gold. She wore slippers to match her costume and a long tulle veil. Orange blossoms were in her hair and on one shoulder and she carried a large bouquet of bride roses. The bridesmaid was also costumed in a Japanese gown, but of different material—rainbow-tinted tulle—and carried a bouquet of bride roses. The groom was accompanied to the altar by Mr. Clarence Moore as best man. The couple took their stand under a large wedding bell of evergreens and flowers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. A. Parce, rector of the Episcopal Church at Bolton. During the wedding breakfast which followed the bride cut the wedding cake with the sword worn by her great grandfather, during the Revolutionary War. The wedding party pledged healths in a punch brewed by Commodore Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Mazet started on the afternoon train for the South. Mr. Mazet is a well known officer of the guard, being a Lieutenant in the 7th N. G. N. Y., and has been a member of the regiment since 1882.

Maj. John R. Brinckle, U. S. A., is at Paris, Me.

Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 13th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison, U. S. Inf., unassigned, is awaiting orders at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., arrived in San Francisco this week from Fort Monroe, Va.

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 7th U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Adams, R. I., visited in New York and at Governors Island this week.

Capt. Z. B. Vance, 11th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in New York from Porto Rico, to enter upon a two years' tour of recruiting duty.

Capt. H. J. Goldman, 5th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival in New York from Porto Rico to enter upon a two years' tour of recruiting duty.

Senor Jiminez, the new President of San Domingo, assumed office Nov. 15. Senor Brache was appointed Minister of War and Marine.

Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th U. S. Cav., was expected in Brooklyn, N. Y., this week, and will spend until the middle of January next on leave.

Former Secretary of War Alger was in New York this week to meet his son, Russell A. Alger, Jr., and other relatives returning from Europe.

Mrs. E. S. Dudley and Mrs. C. B. Baker, who recently left New York, have joined their husbands, Maj. Dudley and Maj. Baker, in Havana, Cuba.

A. A. Surg. H. H. Brown, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Mott, N. J., and started for San Francisco to report to General Shafter for duty.

Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th U. S. Art., in gallantly jumping off the dock at Governors Island recently to save a drowning soldier, badly sprained his ankle.

Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 2d U. S. Art., lately, visiting at 1902 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., left this week to join his battery at Fort Screven, Ga.

The Essex County (N. J.) "News" of Nov. 17 tells a harrowing tale of the efforts being made by P. A. Surg. George H. Barber, U. S. N., to obtain a divorce from his wife.

General James Wilson, commanding the Department of Mantanzas and Santa Clara, with headquarters at Mantanzas, is recent visitor to General Wood's headquarters at Santiago.

Maj. Thomas K. McCann, for many years a valued clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., and a veteran of the Civil War, died Nov. 23 at his residence in Washington, D. C.

An earnest discussion is now going on in Republican circles as to the expediency of selecting Secretary of War Root as a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. McKinley. He would certainly make a strong one.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Lemly, daughter of Capt. H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., to Lieut. James S. Parker, 6th U. S. Cav., took place Nov. 25 at the residence of the bride's parents, in Chevy Chase, Md. Only a small party of friends witnessed the ceremony.

From Europe comes an account of the wedding of Miss Frances Spencer Carter and Oberleutenant Martin Wilhelm Schaefer, at Dresden. The bride is the daughter of the late Col. David Miller Carter, of Raleigh, N. C., and is well known in Baltimore society and in other cities of the South.

The New York "Herald" says: "It can be stated authoritatively that the President has Col. Denby slated for future service as the principal representative of the United States in the Philippines. If there is a commission, he will be the president; if a civil Governor, he will be appointed to that office."

Mrs. Hamilton Fish has had made an Italian marble tablet, which she will place in a new library hall she is having erected in Tuxedo Park in memory of her son. The inscription on the tablet reads: "In loving memory of Hamilton Fish, Jr., Sergeant, 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry, killed in battle June 28, 1898."

The Hon. John Bigelow celebrated his eighty-second birthday, Nov. 25, at his residence, in New York. The occasion was that of a reunion of his family and a few intimate friends. His son, Poulton Bigelow, had just arrived from abroad in time for the celebration. Mr. Bigelow was assisted in receiving by his two daughters, Miss Grace Bigelow and Mrs. Butler K. Harding.

The Colonial tea to be given in Washington on Dec. 7 and 8, by the District Daughters of the American Revolution, the funds to be raised to be used for the new Colonial Hall, promises to be a great success. The Army and Navy chapter is represented by Mrs. Main, Mrs. Ludington, Mrs. Parlen, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Shunk and Miss Alden on a committee appointed by the chapter.

At the 141st anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne, celebrated on Nov. 26, in Philadelphia, Pa., in Old Christ Church by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, among the invited guests were the following: Col. James Forney, Maj. W. P. Biddle, Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy and Maj. T. C. Prince, U. S. M. C.; Capt. James H. Sands, U. S. N.; Col. C. W. Raymond, U. S. A.; Col. J. V. Furey, and Maj. T. A. Bingham, U. S. A.

Col. Francis B. Keene, representative of the 1st District, Milwaukee County, in the Wisconsin Legislature, informs us that the collection of Indian garments, weapons, etc., gathered by the late Col. John J. Upham during his campaigns against the redskins and loaned by him to the public museum a few years ago, is to be presented to the city of Milwaukee by Mrs. Upham, and will henceforth, under certain conditions specified in the gift, be a permanent part of the collection in the museum. It is a particularly choice exhibit, for the Colonel's intimate acquaintance with prominent chiefs enabled him to get the very best specimens of Indian handwork. It is fitting that Col. Upham's conspicuous services in the Indian wars should be thus permanently commemorated in the city that was his home and of which his father was chief magistrate.

The Portland "Oregonian" says: "While Gen. H. A. Morrow was post commander at Vancouver barracks, his son, W. M. Morrow, enlisted as a private in the 17th U. S. Infantry. After serving through all the lower grades he was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in 1891, and assigned to his father's old regiment, the 21st Infantry, and he is now winning meritorious mention in the Philippines. His latest exploit was at a battle near Calamba, where, with eight men, he flanked the enemy. When the enemy saw the little party coming they opened fire on them with a smooth-bore cannon they had posted at a sugar mill. The Filipinos' aim was bad, so none of Morrow's men was hit, and in the nick of time the flank movement was supported by a section of artillery, and the natives were soon put upon the quick run. Lieut. Morrow's father was a grand old soldier, who achieved a brilliant record, and the many people in the Northwest who knew the General will be pleased to know that the son is following in the footsteps of the father."

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur is at West Point Hotel, West Point, N. Y.

Comdr. J. G. Eaton, U. S. N., is at Hotel Berkeley, Boston, Mass.

Capt. James E. Brett, 24th U. S. Inf., arrived in San Francisco from Manila, Nov. 23.

Lieut. George L. Byroade, 1st U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Gen. Leonard Wood arrived in Washington this week from Cuba to consult with the Secretary of War.

Maj. W. S. Patten, Q. M., U. S. A., returned to Washington, D. C., this week from a visit to New York City.

Maj. J. H. Willard, C. E., U. S. A., is now on duty at the U. S. Engineer Office, 1637 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, U. S. A., has changed his address from Middletown, Pa., to 1378 E. Ninth street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Savage, U. S. A., has changed his address from New York City to 185 Kensington street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieut. W. F. Stewart, Jr., 1st U. S. Art., returned to St. Augustine this week from a visit to Mayport and St. John's Bluff, Fla.

Capt. John L. Chamberlain, Adj't., 1st U. S. Art., has rejoined at Sullivans Island, S. C., from a pleasant visit to St. Augustine, Fla.

The body of Maj. Guy V. Howard, U. S. A., arrived in San Francisco, Nov. 23, from Manila, and was taken to Omaha for interment.

Col. W. J. Volkmar, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. A., was expected in Chicago this week from Denver, to be examined for retirement.

Lieut. Andrew Moses, 3d U. S. Art., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., to Fort Riley, Kan.

Capt. Will T. May, 15th U. S. Inf., lately on recruiting duty in New York, is expected to join at Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor, next week.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal announces the arrival of the U. S. S. Marietta at Aden, Nov. 28, all well, and to sail in three or four days.

Lieut. A. D. Raymond, Porto Rico Battalion, who has been on leave visiting at 182 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, left New York this week for San Juan.

Col. A. L. Wagner, of the Adjutant General's Department, who left St. Paul, Nov. 10, for Manila, has located his family for the winter at DeKalb, Ill.

Army officers lately visiting in New York are: Capt. E. P. Brewer, Col. W. A. Rafferty, Grand Hotel; Lieut. H. A. White, Murray Hill; Capt. D. E. McCarthy, Sturtevant.

Lieut. J. S. Parker, 6th U. S. Cav., and bride, daughter of Capt. Henry R. Lemly, U. S. A., are now on a brief wedding tour, after which they will go to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Miss Julia Kellogg, daughter of Col. Sanford C. Kellogg, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C., was the hostess at a luncheon Nov. 24, at which the lady and her guests were all débutantes.

Lieut. Winters, recently promoted from the ranks at Fort Leavenworth, has been presented with a handsome sword "as an expression of esteem of his old comrades in Troop B, 6th U. S. Cavalry."

Information reaches us from Staten Island that a man posing as Lieut. F. A. Slayton 5th U. S. Cav., is or was a motorman on the Midland Trolley Line and lives between Concord and Stapleton, S. I. There is no Lieut. Slayton in the Regular or Volunteer Army.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Paymr. Livingston Hunt, U. S. N., entertained at ten Nov. 24, Miss Keen and Miss de H. Kean, sisters of Senator Kean, of New Jersey. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Cowles, wife of Comdr. Cowles, and Mrs. George B. McClellan poured the tea.

Mr. W. S. Coursey, private secretary to General Corbin, has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of War in succession to Mr. Victor L. Mason, who has resigned to engage in business with General Russell A. Alger. We congratulate Mr. Coursey, who we happen to know is well qualified for the position.

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, wife of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, gave a luncheon Nov. 24, in honor of Mrs. W. H. Cowles, of New York, sister of Governor Roosevelt. The other guests were Miss Maude Paunce, daughter of the British Ambassador; Mrs. Charles Lingay, promises him to have a ceremony at Manila.

In re widow after the Mrs. A. is published law is not supererogatory and prudence daughter him to state \$30 a m. taken, that we only on for as I am sent to the last session, I session.

The than Jan. 1, as of the increase and enlarged much longer the Vols. and the on its pr her will than have ter of V pages in work on

The Portland "Oregonian" says: "While Gen. H. A. Morrow was post commander at Vancouver barracks, his son, W. M. Morrow, enlisted as a private in the 17th U. S. Infantry. After serving through all the lower grades he was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in 1891, and assigned to his father's old regiment, the 21st Infantry, and he is now winning meritorious mention in the Philippines. His latest exploit was at a battle near Calamba, where, with eight men, he flanked the enemy. When the enemy saw the little party coming they opened fire on them with a smooth-bore cannon they had posted at a sugar mill. The Filipinos' aim was bad, so none of Morrow's men was hit, and in the nick of time the flank movement was supported by a section of artillery, and the natives were soon put upon the quick run. Lieut. Morrow's father was a grand old soldier, who achieved a brilliant record, and the many people in the Northwest who knew the General will be pleased to know that the son is following in the footsteps of the father."

A Highland Falls paper, referring to the recent appointment from the ranks as 2d Lieutenant of William H. Noble, says: "Lieut. Noble has happily passed the ordeal, and emerged with honor and distinction, and his friends and old comrades unite in expressing a heartfelt wish for his success and prosperity. As a testimony of affection and regard the members of Co. E. Battalion of Engineers, subscribed a full dress sword, which was presented to him by Capt. Goethals, and which the Lieutenant will cherish at all times among his most valued possessions. The sentiment expressed by the bestowal of the sword finds a responsive echo in the heart of the young officer."

The following is a list of the recent appointments to the ranks of the Army and Navy:

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Sir Thomas Lipton has sent \$50,000 to the Princess of Wales, to be used at her discretion for the benefit of British soldiers and sailors.

Capt. David Price, Q. M., 1st U. S. Art., has returned to Sullivan's Island from a trip to Lands End, S. C., to locate the site of buildings to be erected there.

The engagement is announced of Miss Zenaida Stevens Shepard, daughter of Capt. Edwin M. Shepard, U. S. N., to Lieut. C. Theodore Vogegeasang, U. S. N., who recently returned from Manila. The marriage is to take place late December.

Lieut. Davis, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Robert L. Howze, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Kerwin, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., and Lieut. Uline, 12th Inf., have each been presented by their wives within the past two weeks with a daughter. This is an unusual number of girls, and unless a change takes place soon the Army will not be able to supply its own recruits.—*Kansas City Times*.

Practically all Army and Navy officers with their families and a large number of friends who could leave Washington attended the football game between West Point and Annapolis in Philadelphia to-day. In official circles there was as much interest almost as in the service. The limited number of tickets prevented hundreds of people in Washington from attending the game who otherwise would have been present.

Admiral Pechell, of the British Navy, has lost two sons, one killed at Glencoe and the other at Cannon Kopje. The third son of the Earl of Ramsey, Capt. the Hon. D. H. Marshaian, was killed at Mafeking. Lieut. Col. Keith-Falconer, who was a member of the Scotch family to which Frederick the Great's foremost Field Marshal, Marshal Keith, belonged, was killed in a reconnaissance at Belmont conducted by Col. Gough, Military Secretary to Lord Wolseley.

Chaplain David H. Shields, of the Army, will be court-martialed at the Presidio upon charges presented by General Shafter alleging intoxication. It was reported that Chaplain Shields was seen drunk before a number of enlisted men. In reply to an inquiry General Shafter was informed that there were no other charges against the chaplain and was directed to proceed with the court-martial. This same officer was found intoxicated in Washington during the summer of 1898.

Among the officers in the Philippines who have been conspicuous for hard service is Col. J. Franklin Bell, 36th Inf., U. S. V. (Capt., 7th U. S. Cav.). He was Adjutant of the 7th Cavalry for some years, the military secretary to General Forney immediately after the Wounded Knee campaign and later served on his staff while commanding the Department of California. His many acts of gallantry entitle him to the highest commendation and while the Department is looking about for officers to appoint as Brigadier Generals of Volunteers, Col. Bell should not be overlooked, whose services certainly entitle him to such distinction, as well as those so favored who have not had a tithe to their credit that has Col. Bell.—*Kansas City Times*.

News comes from Hong Kong of the marriage aboard the Baltimore of Asst. Engr. Albert Ware Marshall to Miss Mabel Eleanor Flinn, of Brooklyn. The despatch says: "There is romance and war in the story of the courtship of the young couple. They met about two years ago aboard the battleship Massachusetts. Marshall was an Ensign and Miss Flinn a visitor. It was not long before they became engaged. Then came the war, and Ensign Marshall was ordered aboard the Charleston, that now lies sunken under the waters of Lingayen Gulf. The parting of the lovers came. She promised to follow him, no matter where, and became his bride after the war was over. The Charleston was at Manila when arrangements were made to have the ceremony performed aboard the ship as soon as Miss Flinn could make the journey from New York."

There is in the War Department a record of the Army service of Edgar Allan Poe, the eccentric poet. He enlisted under the name of Edgar Allen Perry at Boston, Mass., May 26, 1827, in Battery H, 1st Artillery, then stationed at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. The battery changed station to Fort Monroe. While stationed at Fort Monroe, Perry served as an artificer from May 1, 1828, to the date of his appointment as Sergeant Major, Jan. 1, 1829. On the muster roll of the battery he is reported discharged April 15, 1829, by substitute under S. O. 28, from the Eastern Department, April 4, 1829. At date of enlistment (May 26, 1827), Perry gave his age at 22 years. He gave his age as 19 years 5 months when he was admitted to the Military Academy July 1, 1830; discharged March 6, 1831, by sentence of court-martial, per Military Academy Order No. 7, Engineer Department, dated Feb. 8, 1831. Another eccentric genius, Whistler, the poet, was also an Academy Cadet.

In reply to statements in the press alleging that the widow of Capt. Gridley, of the Olympia, who died soon after the Manila fight, was in destitute circumstances, Mrs. Ann E. Gridley, the mother of the late Captain, who is a clerk in the General Land Office, says in a published interview: "I cannot say that my daughter-in-law is destitute, but the small pension she receives does not support her. It is a mistake to say that her daughter is an invalid. She is a delicate girl, and was the joy and pride of her father's heart. There are another daughter and a son, the latter here in school. I saw him recently, and he is indignant over the published statements concerning his mother. But, as I have said, \$30 a month is small recompense for the life that was taken. So much has been done for other naval officers that we think our boy has been neglected. He was the only one in the battle of Manila Bay to give his life. As for myself, I expect nothing, want nothing, so long as I am able to work. But, really, I think the Government should do something for the family of the bravest, dearest boy that ever lived. An effort was made at the last session of Congress to increase my daughter's pension. It failed, but I do hope it will go through at this session."

The next Army Register will have 100 more pages than the last, and it will be dated Dec. 1, instead of Jan. 1, as heretofore, and the rank of officers will be given as of that date. Officers added to the Regular Army will increase the volume about 25 pages. The list of officers and enlisted men now in the service who have been awarded medals of honor or certificates of merit will be much longer than usual, and the list of casualties will be very long. The law requires that that volume shall give the Volunteer service of Regular Army officers, and such service of these officers during the Spanish-American war and the present insurrection in the Philippines as shown on its pages will also increase its size. The next number will have between its covers about 100 more pages than have been required by former Registers. A Register of Volunteer officers now in the service, about 125 pages in size, will be prepared for the printer when the work on the Army Register is completed.

The English expected to have in South Africa about 90,000 men, just about the strength of the army with which Prince Frederick Charles invaded Bohemia in 1866.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; C, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; D, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; E, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas Cuba; I and L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila, P. L.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Manila.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, E, D, H and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Arecoito; B, Adjuntas, P. R.; C, Humacao; F, San Juan; G, Alibonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and C, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Quezon, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I and K, Fort DuChesne, Utah; D, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Brown, Tex.; M, Fort Clark, Tex.

10th Cav.—Hdqs. and Troops A, C, G, H, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, Gibara; E and I, Holguin; F, Banes; K, Puerto Padre; D, Mayari; L and M, Bayamo, Cuba.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqs., C, M, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A, Egmont Key, Fla.; B and N, Fort Monroe, Va.; D and G, Jackson Barracks, La.; E*, Manila; F, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K*, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Art.—Headquarters, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; A* and F*, Quemados, Cuba; B, D and E, Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.

3d Art.—Headquarters and A, Angel Island, Calif.; C* and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Fisher, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Calif.; F, San Diego Barracks, California; F*, Fort Riley; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. L.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, Fort Scott, Calif.; N, Alcatraz Island, Calif.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N. O, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Hunt, Virginia; B*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F*, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; K, Fort Washington, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, H, K and N, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, M and O, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; K, Manila.

6th Art.—Hdqs. and A, B, C, D*, F, G*, H, I, M, N and O, Manila; I, K, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Hdqs., C*, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greely, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; K, Fort Preble, Maine.

8th Art.—Hdqs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Quezon, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Hdqs., E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L, and M, Guanahacabibes, Cuba; A, Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D and B, Paso Caballo, Cuba; M, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, F, G and H (the depot battalion), Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Calabria, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, F, G, at Santiago, Cuba; B, Baracoa, Cuba; E, at San Luis; D, El Caney; H, Guantamano; I, K, L, M (depot battalion), Fort Sherman, Ill.

6th Inf.—Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; E and F, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Columbus Bks., O.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; I, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Quezon, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; C, D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and B, D, E, I, K and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez, P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; L, Lares.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—At Manila.

14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B, I, L, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; K, Neuquitas; E, F, G, H, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

16th Inf.—At Manila.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—At Manila.

19th Inf.—At Manila.

20th Inf.—At Manila.

21st Inf.—At Manila.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—At Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; C, San Carlos, A. T.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

11th Cavalry—Manila.

26th Infantry—At Manila.

27th Infantry—At Manila.

28th Infantry—At Manila.

29th Infantry—At Manila.

30th Infantry—At Manila.

31st Infantry—Manila.

32d Infantry—At Manila.

33d Infantry—At Manila.

34th Infantry—At Manila.

35th Infantry—At Manila.

36th Infantry—Manila.

37th Infantry—Manila.

38th Infantry—At Manila.

39th Infantry—At Manila.

40th Infantry—Manila.

41st Infantry—Manila.

42d Infantry—Manila.

43d Infantry—Manila.

44th Infantry—Manila.

45th Infantry—Manila.

46th Infantry—At Manila.

47th Infantry—At Manila.

48th Infantry—San Francisco, to embark for Manila.

49th Infantry—Manila.

Porto Rican Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, San Juan, P. R.; A, Mayaguez; B, Ponce.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, Forts Rio; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Cuba; D, Dept. of California; E and F, Manila.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

CIRCULAR 31, DEPT. EAST, NOV. 15, 1899. The following communication is published for information and guidance.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:

J. P. STORY, Maj., 7th Art. A. A. A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 15, 1899.

Commanding General, Department of the East:

Sir: The War Department is in receipt of the following communication from the Director of the Census:

"I have the honor to request that you will furnish the Census Office with information regarding the location of the military reservations, stations and camps of the United States, giving in each case the number of persons stationed there as nearly as can be.

"This information is needed at the present time for the use of the Geographical Division of the Census in making the division of the country into enumeration districts. Such reservations and stations will be made separate enumeration districts, wherever the number of persons there stationed June 1, 1900, will warrant."

Referring thereto, the Major General Commanding the Army directs that Commanding Officers and other persons in charge of military reservations, stations and camps within your department be instructed to furnish the Census Office with the information desired at the earliest date practicable. Very respectfully,

H. G. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 4, DEPT. COLORADO, NOV. 17, 1899.

Publishes a letter from the Postmaster General, under date of Nov. 6, which refers to a report from the postal agent at Skagway, Alaska, which says: "The War Department is sending quantities of printed matter in sealed envelopes to the posts on route No. 78,105, Juneau to Tanana, Alaska. Many of these envelopes are indorsed 'printed matter' and others clearly do not come within the meaning of the term 'letter mail,' as expressed in the contract. The contractor has raised no objection to carrying this extra weight during the season of navigation, but objects to the additional weight during the closed season. In view of the large quantities of this mail received, I would suggest a possibility that the War Department is not acquainted with that clause in the contract requiring the despatch of letter mail, only, on route No. 78,105."

This refers to the postal route from Juneau, via Dawson City, Circle and other points on the Yukon River in Alaska to Tanana, a distance of some 1,276 miles. Owing to the extreme difficulty of operating this route, even with a small quantity of mail, the mail being carried on dog sleds during the winter season, it was found necessary to make the contract provide for the transportation of letter mail, only.

G. O. 148, H. Q. A., A. G. O., AUG. 5, 1899.

Will not be issued.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. G. CORBIN, A. G.

[An advance proof of this order was published in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 12, 1899, page 1,156. It had the effect of changing the method of inspection in the Army and was only generally approved by Insp. Gen. Breckinridge, while it was opposed by Gen. Miles, Adj't Gen. Corbin, Gen. Buffington, and Gen. Ludington. The order was amended in minor respects to accord with the views of the critics, but it was never formally issued to the Army, although it had been approved by the military authorities. The latest action finally disposes of the whole case, and the relations of inspectors general to other corps and to the line, and the duties of those officers remain as they were before the preparation of G. O. 148.—Ed.]

G. O. 107, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 20, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order of the President, amending section 12 of Executive Order of Aug. 25, 1892, as promulgated in G. O. 60, Sept. 3, 1892, from this office, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 17, 1899.

In accordance with the law that prescribes that the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., "shall be subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions as shall be provided by the President of the United States," the following amendment of the rules and regulations provided for its government in Executive Order of Aug. 25, 1892, is authorized, to date from July 1, 1899:

Enlisted men on the active list while under treatment or on duty in the hospital shall have the usual allowance of rations commuted at the rate of not to exceed forty cents a day for enlisted men of the Army, and thirty cents a day for enlisted men of the Navy, to be paid to the senior medical officer by the proper officers of the War and Navy Departments upon the receipt of monthly statements of amounts duly certified by the Surgeon General of the Army.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. G. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 109, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 23, 1899.

I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, G. O. 18, April 12, 1898, from this office, discontinuing until further orders the allowance of ammunition for the

partment, relieving Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.
By command of Brig. Gen. Wade.

EDWARD HUNTER, Dep. J. A. G., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 39, DEPT. HAVANA, NOV. 20, 1899.

Amends G. O. 22, c. s., these headquarters, referring to hours during which lamps and oil lanterns may be kept lighted.

G. O. 48, DIV. CUBA, NOV. 18, 1899.

Maj. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Surg., U. S. A., having reported at these headquarters for duty from leave of absence, is announced as Acting Chief Surgeon of the Division.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 38, DEPT. HAVANA, NOV. 22, 1899.

Gives instructions relative to the prompt rendition of all estimates, requisitions, reports and returns required from Quartermasters.

G. O. 23, DEPT. MISSOURI, NOV. 22, 1899.

Publishes the proceedings in the cases of Corp. John S. Fair and Pvt. Henry H. Jockens, Co. M, 10th Inf., tried before a G. C. M. at Omaha, Neb., of which Lieut. E. A. Koerper, Deputy Surg. Gen., was president, and Capt. G. Hutcheson, J. A. A., was Judge Advocate, on a charge of manslaughter. The specifications alleged that the men did, without just cause or provocation, kill Pvt. Samuel Morgan, 8th U. S. Cav., an escaped prisoner from the Fort Crook, Neb., guard house, charged with desertion, by shooting him through the body at LaPlatte, Neb., Nov. 17, 1899. Both of the accused men pleaded "Not guilty" to the charge and specification. The finding of the Court was "Not guilty," and the men were acquitted.

G. O. 44, D. S. AND P. P., NOV. 14, 1899.

Publishes a Thanksgiving proclamation.

G. O. 45, D. S. AND P. P., NOV. 15, 1899.

Announces the monthly salaries of the members of the Royal Guard when they furnish their own horses. The salaries range from \$125 per month for a Captain to \$40 for a private.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport City of Puebla. (D. Cal., Nov. 16.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John C. W. Brooks, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Trenton, N. J., on business pertaining to the Q. M.'s Department in connection with Army transport service. (W. D., Nov. 24.)

Capt. Moses Walton, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to Maj. Francis B. Jones, Q. M., U. S. V., general superintendent, Army transport service, New York City, N. Y., for resumption of his duties as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Burnside, to relieve Capt. Francis L. Payson, A. Q. M. Capt. Payson will take temporary station in New York City, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Bortz, Comy., 15th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (D. S. and P. P., Nov. 13.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave for ten days granted Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Dep. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., is extended five days. (D. L., Nov. 22.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Gilbert O. Keeney, Hosp. Corps, now at Fort Flagler, Wash., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty. (D. Col., Nov. 16.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas W. Bath, U. S. A., having returned to San Francisco, will report at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio. (D. Cal., Nov. 13.)

A. A. Surg. C. H. Stearns, U. S. A., will return to his proper station, the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., Nov. 13.)

A. A. Surg. Louis A. Molony, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., Nov. 16.)

Leave one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1899, is granted A. A. Surg. Charles W. Hack, U. S. A., Fort Meade, S. D. (D. D., Nov. 21.)

Hosp. Stwd. James W. Baird well be sent on the transport City of Puebla to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 11.)

Hosp. Stwd. Murray Acklin, now at U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be discharged the service. (W. D., Nov. 24.)

A. A. Surg. Frederick H. Morhart, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 24.)

Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Dep. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., is relieved from the command of the Josiah Simpson General Hospital near Fort Monroe, Va., and Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surg., U. S. A., will take charge of that hospital. (W. D., Nov. 24.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. J. R. Devereux is extended two days. (Fort Warren, Nov. 25.)

Capt. E. B. Fricke, Asst. Surg., is detailed counsel in cases before G. C. M. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 25.)

Maj. A. H. Appel, Surg., is appointed Post Exchange Officer. (Jackson Barracks, Nov. 24.)

The following named medical officers will proceed to the Philippine Islands, as follows: On the transport St. Paul, to sail on or about Nov. 20, 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Millhoff, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; on the transport Indiana, to sail on or about Nov. 23, A. A. Surgs. Elwin W. Ames, James B. Hallwood, William H. Tukey, Charles H. Stearns, Louis A. Molony and Thomas S. Lowe, U. S. A. (D. Cal., Nov. 18.)

A. A. Surg. William F. James, U. S. A., is assigned to duty on board the transport Wyefield, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 15.)

Leave for thirty days from about Nov. 30 is granted Maj. C. K. Wiene, Surg., U. S. A., Fort Crook, Neb. (D. M., Nov. 20.)

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City. (D. P. E., Nov. 17.)

Leave for four days is granted A. A. Surg. A. I. Boyer. (Fort Michie, Nov. 21.)

Leave for one month, to visit the city of Havana, Cuba, is granted A. A. Surg. Joseph M. Pena, U. S. A. (D. S. and P. P., Nov. 13.)

A. A. Surg. Edward F. Horr, U. S. A., to Manzanillo for duty. (D. S. and P. P., Nov. 10.)

Par. 17, S. O. 274, Nov. 22, 1899, revoking so much of par. 3, S. O. 269, Nov. 17, 1899, from this office, as relates to 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is rescinded. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. James E. Hepburn, U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph R. Stogdall, 10th Inf. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

A. A. Surg. Allen D. McLean, U. S. A., is detailed for duty as examiner of recruits at Detroit, Mich. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

A. A. Surg. John F. Jones will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

A. A. Surg. William Henry Oates, U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

The extension of the sick leave granted A. A. Surg. G. A. McHenry, U. S. A., is further extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

A. A. Surg. Carl R. Hexamer, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Hosp. Stwd. George Gibbens is transferred to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

A. A. Surg. Starling S. Wilcox, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Hosp. Stwd. William A. Cross, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, is transferred to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

A. A. Surg. Felipe Veranes, U. S. A., to Manzanillo for duty. (D. S. and P. P., Nov. 14.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Seymour Howell, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport City of Puebla. (D. Cal., Nov. 15.)

Majs. George E. Pickett and Manly B. Curry, Additional

Paymasters, U. S. V., will proceed to Manila on the transport City of Puebla. (D. Cal., Nov. 15.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. George Montgomery, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., will make not to exceed three visits per week during the months of December, 1899, and January, 1900, from Baltimore to North Point, Md., on business pertaining to the repairs to be made on gun carriages. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

Capt. Orin B. Mitchell, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., to the powder works of Du Pont & Co., Wilmington, Del., on business pertaining to the manufacture of powder. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

Capt. J. Walker Benet, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank C. Boggs, C. E., U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is extended six days. (D. Cal., Nov. 11.)

Capt. Edwin D. Andrews, Signal Corps, will proceed to Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., not to exceed five times a week, for work in connection with experiments in wireless telegraphy. (D. E., Nov. 24.)

Leave for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted to Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps. (D. Cal., Nov. 18.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty with the 40th Inf. and will accompany that regiment to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 17.)

Chaplain David H. Shields, U. S. A., is assigned, temporarily, to station at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (D. Cal., Nov. 18.)

Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Warren for duty. (D. Cal., Nov. 14.)

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty with the 44th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will accompany it to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 15.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect as soon after Dec. 1, 1899, as his services can be spared, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Craig, 1st Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (D. D., Nov. 21.)

2d Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., Fort Noblara, Neb., is detailed to make inspections of beef cattle delivered at the Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota, for the remainder of the current fiscal year. (D. M., Nov. 17.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

Capt. G. R. Wiseman, L. 5th Cav., will proceed to Fort Columbus, en route to Porto Rico. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 23.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. James F. McKinley, 6th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to the C. O., 40th Inf., for temporary duty and to accompany that regiment to the Philippine Islands. Upon arrival in Manila he will report for duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. V. (D. Cal., Nov. 18.)

2d Lieut. James F. McKinley, 6th Cav., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Duke of Fife for duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. V. (D. Cal., Nov. 14.)

1st Lieut. John W. Furlong, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Riley, Kan. (D. M., Nov. 17.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 7, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (D. M., Nov. 21.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

1st Lieut. W. H. Hart, 7th Cav., is relieved from further duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 5, S. O. 142, c. s., these headquarters, and Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 2d U. S. Art., is detailed in his stead. (D. Cuba, Nov. 11.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. THOMAS MCGREGOR.

1st Lieut. H. R. Hickok, 9th Cav., in addition to his present duties at Fort Bayard, N. M., is detailed to act as Quartermaster and Commissary of the General Hospital located there. (D. Col., Nov. 20.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL M. WHITSID.

Leave for twenty days, with permission to visit the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 10th U. S. Cav. (D. Cuba, Nov. 13.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

2d Lieut. Emory S. West, 11th Cav., U. S. V., is detailed to act as Quartermaster and Commissary on the transport Wyefield, and will take charge of the detachment to accompany the public animals to be shipped on that transport. (D. Cal., Nov. 15.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. F. S. Harlow and 1st Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art. (Fort Terry, Nov. 23.)

Capt. L. E. Black, D. 1st Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

The journey by 2d Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., 1st Art., from Jackson Barracks, La., to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., made to be present at an inspection made by the Major General commanding the Army, is approved and confirmed. (D. E., Nov. 28.)

2d Lieut. George M. Brooke, recently appointed, to rank from Oct. 1, 1899, from Capt. George M. Brooke, 1st Art., is assigned to the 5th Inf., and will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for further orders, and will be assigned to a company serving in Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Capt. M. A. Lage, M. 1st Art., is detailed Instructor of Recruits. (Sullivans Island, Nov. 27.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. WILLIAM L. HASKIN.

1st Sgt. Henry Zulauf, Battery M, 2d Art., will report in person to Maj. G. S. Grimes, 2d Art., President of the Examining Board, for examination for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (D. H., Nov. 18.)

The travel performed by 2d Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, 2d Art., in proceeding from Boiling Springs, Pa., to the new station of his battery, Fort McPherson, Ga., is confirmed. (D. E., Nov. 24.)

Battalion C, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Sweeny. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 23.)

Capt. J. F. Dennis, H. 4th Art., is detailed Acting Electrician Sergeant. (Fort Mott, Nov. 27.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Chas. L. Phillips, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 24.)

2d Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, 4th Art., will proceed to join his battery (E) at North Point, Md. (D. E., Nov. 29.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

During the absence on leave of Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, Signal Officer of the Department, 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art., aid, will, in addition to his other duties, temporarily take charge of the office of the Signal Officer of the Department. (D. Cal., Nov. 18.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th Art., the only officer available, has constituted a Board of Survey to meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of a base ring of one 8-inch disappearing gun carriage. (D. E., Nov. 27.)

Capt. F. S. Strong, Adjutant, 4th Art., will temporarily perform the duties of Commissary. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 24.)

2d Lieut. F. H. Gallup, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 20.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Chas. L. Phillips, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 24.)

Capt. J. F. Dennis, H. 4th Art., is detailed Acting Electrician Sergeant. (Fort Mott, Nov. 27.)

2d Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, 4th Art., will proceed to join his battery (E) at North Point, Md. (D. E., Nov. 29.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN L. RODGERS.

Q. M. Sgt. F. Howard, Battery O, 5th Art., is discharged

the service by order from A. G. O. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 28.)

Capt. John Kearney, O, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Sgt. L. G. Sanbury, N, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, is continued in rank from June 3, 1899.

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 28.)

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. Harrison Hall, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, Nov. 27.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. F. E. Johnston, 7th

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headquarters, band and six companies, on the transport St. Paul, on or about the 20th of Nov. One field officer and six companies, on the transport Duke of Fife, on or about the 20th of Nov. (D. Cal., Nov. 18.)

39TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ROBERT L. BULLARD.
1st Lieut. Howard K. Bane, 39th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Nov. 15.)

Leave one month is granted 1st Lieut. Howard K. Bane, 39th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., Nov. 15.)

43D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ARTHUR MURRAY.
The two companies of the 43d Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Philippine Islands, via Honolulu, H. I., on the transport City of Puebla, to sail about Nov. 20. (D. Cal., Nov. 17.)

44TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.
The 44th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Philippine Islands, via Honolulu, H. I., as follows: The headquarters, band and nine companies, on the U. S. transport Hancock, on or about the 20th of Nov. One field officer and three companies, on the transport City of Puebla, on or about the 20th instant. (D. Cal., Nov. 17.)

49TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WILLIAM H. BECK.
Sergt. Maj. James M. Dickerson, 49th Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service Nov. 10, 1899. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Electrician Sergt. Charles L. Lewis (appointed Oct. 27, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery I, 2d Art.) will proceed to Fort Michie, N. Y., for duty. (D. Cal., Nov. 11.)

Electrician Sergt. H. J. Yates is assigned to Battery F, 1st Art. (Fort Screven, Nov. 21.)

Electrician Sergt. Lee J. Whitney will proceed to Fort Slocum for duty. (Fort Hancock, Nov. 25.)

Electrician Sergt. Albert Bower (appointed Nov. 22, 1899, from Corporal, Battery C, 4th Art.) will be sent to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 24.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. A. C. Girard, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg., U. S. A., and Capt. W. O. Owen, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at the camp of the 42d Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to investigate in regard to recent cases of ptomaine poisoning reported as having occurred in Co. K, 42d Inf. (D. Cal., Nov. 11.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Col. Abraham K. Arnold, Capt. George S. Hoyle and 1st. Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., will assemble at Fort Meade, S. D., on Nov. 20, to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sergt. Maj. Casper Mayer, 1st Cav., and Comy. Sergt. Charles Garsten, 1st Cav., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A. (D. D., Nov. 13.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, 24th Inf., will convene at Boise Barracks, Idaho, Nov. 21, 1899, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. James Forbes, Troop H, 6th Cav., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (D. Cal., Nov. 16.)

A Board of Officers will meet at these headquarters Nov. 20, to examine into the qualifications of such non-commissioned officers as may be ordered before it, for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A. Detail: Maj. G. S. Grimes and Capt. Millard Harmon, 2d Art.; Capt. L. B. Simonds, U. S. A., Chief O. O. of the Department of Havana. (D. H., Nov. 18.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. Louis Brechemin, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. John B. Bennett, U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. Warren Dean, 6th Cav., O. O., will assemble at Fort Logan, Col., Nov. 24, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of the following-named non-commissioned officers, for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A.: 1st Sergt. Albert Drew, Troop H, 9th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Louis Schults, Troop C, 6th Cav.; Sergt. Louis L. Schuler, Co. L, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Bernard Jaeger, Troop B, 1st Cav. (D. Cal., Nov. 20.)

The Board of Officers appointed by par. 3, S. O. 237, c. s., D. Cal., will adjourn to the camp of the 44th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, to inquire into the fitness of Capt. John L. Ketcham, Jr., 44th Inf., to perform the duties of his rank. (D. Cal., Nov. 14.)

A Board, to consist of Col. H. B. Freeman, 24th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Calif, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3d Art., Ordnance Officer, is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to examine into the qualifications of the following-named non-commissioned officers for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A.: 1st Sergts. Anton Petersen, Light Battery C, and John Nixon, Battery I, 3d Art.; Sergts. William Davis, Light Battery C, and John Jardine, Battery I, 3d Art. (D. Cal., Nov. 15.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at San Diego Barracks, Cal., Nov. 22, to examine into the qualifications of Sergts. Clarence J. Deinane and John Thoene, Battery D, 3d Art., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A. Detail for the Board: Capt. Chas. Humphreys, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., Ordnance Officer. (D. Cal., Nov. 15.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Guanajay Barracks, Cuba, Nov. 20, 1899. Detail: Maj. Frederick A. Smith and Capt. Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf.; Capt. William W. Quinton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. William K. McCue, 2d Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, 2d Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 2d Lieut. Russell F. Reeder and 1st Lieut. Harry H. Tebetta, 1st Inf., J. A. (D. Cuba, Nov. 13.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, Nov. 20, 1899. Detail: Capt. Robert F. Ames, Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Janda, 2d Lieut. Henry S. Wagner, 2d Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, 2d Lieut. Nathaniel R. Chambliss, 2d Lieut. Francis W. Healy, and 1st Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 8th Inf., J. A. (D. Cuba, Nov. 11.)

G. C. M. at the camp of the 40th Inf., U. S. V., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 11. Detail: Maj. M. M. McNamee, Capts. Thomas Millar, W. B. Elliott, William J. Kendrick, Thomas L. McGlir, 1st Cav., C. C. Puls, William P. Crawford, John Crotty, J. M. Wheeler, Hal Sayre, 2d Lieut. C. G. Mitchell, 40th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Galleher, 40th Inf., U. S. V., Judge Adv. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

G. C. M. at the camp of the 40th Inf., U. S. V., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 11. Detail: Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf.; Wm. T. Wilder, 11th Inf.; Osman Latrope, Porto Rico Battalion; 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Olin R. Booth, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick D. de Funck, Jr., 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. E., Nov. 7.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 21. Detail: Maj. James M. Lancaster, 4th Art.; Capt. John P. Wisser, 7th Art.; Capt. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art.; Capt. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin Edger, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, 4th Art., J. A. (D. E., Nov. 18.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1899. Detail: Capt. Thomas R. Adams, Capt. Garland N. Whistler, Capt. Albert C. Blunt, 1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell, 2d Lieut. William R. Doores, 2d Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, 2d Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., J. A. (D. E., Nov. 21.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, to rank from Oct. 5, 1899, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified: 2d Lieut. Robert Whitfield, to the 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Allan J. Greer, to the 4th Inf.; 2. Lieut. Harold D. Coburn, to the 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll, to the 1st Inf., Co. C. Lieuts. Whitfield and Greer will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. Lieut. Coburn will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders, and will join his regiment serving in the Philippine

Islands. Lieut. Carroll will join his company at Fort Law-
erworth, Kan. (W. D., Nov. 24.)

The following-named officers, recently appointed, to rank from Oct. 1, 1899, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified: 2d Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison (appointed from Sergt., Battery C, 5th Art.), to the 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Evert R. Wilson (appointed from Sergt., Battery I, 7th Art.), to the 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Haywood Robbins (appointed from Sergt., Battery L, 5th Art.), to the 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry W. Parker (appointed from Corp., Troop K, 6th Cav.), to the 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William H. Winters (appointed from Corp., Troop B, 6th Cav.), to the 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Douglas McCaskey (appointed from Sergt., Troop K, 6th Cav.), to the 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward Bolton (appointed from Corp., Co. H, 19th Inf.), to the 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank (appointed from Sergt., Co. H, 19th Inf.), to the 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Cleland McLaughlin (appointed from Sergt., Co. H, 19th Inf.), to the 21st Inf. Lieuts. Cullison, Wilson, Robbins and Parker will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, for further orders. Lieuts. Cullison, Wilson and Robbins will be assigned by their respective regimental commanders to companies serving in Cuba. Lieut. Parker will be assigned by his regimental commander to a troop serving in Cuba. Lieuts. Winters, McCaskey, Bolton, Burbank and McLaughlin will proceed to San Francisco for further orders to join their regiments in the Philippines. (W. D., Nov. 27.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Capt. Hiram M. Powell (promoted from 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.), to the 11th Inf., Co. D, to date from Oct. 18, 1899, vice Macklin, promoted; Capt. Fred W. Sladen (promoted from 1st Lieut., 4th Inf.), to the 8th Inf., Co. F, to date from Oct. 20, 1899, vice Pitcher, promoted. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Comy. Bergt. Max Weinberger, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Hosp. Stwd. John Catherly, Fort Washakie, Wyoming; Sergt. of Ord. John Binnington, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Corp. of Ord. Martin Dooley, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Artificer John Carroll, Battery E, 7th Art., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Certificates of merit for service during the Spanish-American war have been awarded by the War Department to the following named: Pvt. Henry H. Tyler, Co. A, 2d Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. James H. Cooke, Co. B, 3d Inf.; Pvt. Alfred C. Petty, Co. H, 18th Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. Ourov Gather, Troop E, 10th Cav.; Trumpeter James C. McCarty, Co. B, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.; Pvt. Louis A. Sillito, Co. C, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.; George W. Garnsey, Co. B, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.; John M. Claxton, Co. B, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.; Charles E. McKinley, Troop E, 1st Vol. Cav.; Edward J. Albertson, Troop F, 1st Vol. Cav.; Herbert P. McGregor, Troop F, 1st Vol. Cav.; Sergt. Fred L. Smith, Co. H, 13th Inf.; Pvt. James J. Watkins, Co. D, 1st Colorado Inf.; Pvt. Louis J. Bigelow, Co. E, 1st Colorado Inf.; Pvt. Samuel Hickman, Co. B, 1st Colorado Inf.; Corp. Joseph S. Oviatt, Co. A, 1st Nebraska Inf.; Pvt. Lawrence B. Connor, Co. B, 1st Nebraska Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. John F. Wentling, Jr., 10th Pennsylvania Inf.; Corp. William B. Baker, Astor Battery; Corp. James B. Patterson, Co. K, 1st Tennessee Inf.; Pvt. Charles Ohmer, Co. F, 19th Inf.

As the above named men have gone out of the service, these certificates cannot be delivered. Upon application to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., the same can be procured by the persons to whom they have been granted.

Certificates of merit have also been awarded to William L. Irving, late private, Co. B, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf., who died at Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 10, 1899, and Martin Madden, late Corporal, Co. D, 7th Inf., who died in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, Nov. 30, 1898. These can be procured by the relatives of these soldiers upon application to the Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Certificates of merit entitle the holders thereof to two dollars per month additional pay from the date of the action for which they are granted to the date of discharge from the service.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The following shows the dates of departure of Volunteer regiments from the United States and their arrival at Manila, as shown by the records issued from the Adjutant General's Office Nov. 30, 1899:

Regiment.	Departure and Transport.	Arrival.
11th Cav.	Grant, Sept. 25.	Oct. 24
28th Inf.	Tacoma and Elder, Sept. 21.	Oct. 27
27th Inf.	Tartar and Newport, Oct. 26.	Nov. 23
29th Inf.	Zelandia and City of Para, Oct. 5.	Nov. 2
30th Inf.	Sherman, Sept. 23.	Oct. 21
31st Inf.	Mananuene, City of Pekin, Oct. 26-28.	Nov. 27
32d Inf.	Nelson, Sheridan, Glenogie, Sept. 30.	Oct. 27
33d Inf.	Sheridan, Sept. 30.	Oct. 27
34th Inf.	Columbia and Belgian King, Sept. 8.	Oct. 11
35th Inf.	Sitka and City of Rio, Oct. 4.	Nov. 7
36th Inf.	Pennsylvania and Olympia, Nov. 3.	Nov. 25
40th Inf.	Duke of Fife and St. Paul, Nov. 21.	Nov. 25
42d Inf.	Logan, Nov. 20.	Nov. 25
43d Inf.	Columbia and Vostock, Nov. 27.	Nov. 25
44th Inf.	Macau, Nov. 16.	Nov. 20
45th Inf.	Senator and Bennohr, Nov. 16.	Nov. 20
46th Inf.	Pathan and Sydney, Nov. 14.	Nov. 20
47th Inf.	Thomas, Nov. 4.	Nov. 20
48th Inf.	Warren, Nov. 30.	Nov. 20

PORTO RICAN BATTALION.

Capt. Thomas F. Maginnis, Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. V., is designated as officer in charge of the municipal election to be held at Aguadilla, Porto Rico. (D. P. E., Nov. 10.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to return to the U. S., and apply for an extension of three months, is granted Maj. Lorenzo P. Davison, Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. V. (D. P. E., Nov. 11.)

Maj. Lorenzo P. Davison, Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (D. P. E., Nov. 14.)

Brig. Gen. Davis, commanding Department of Porto Rico, in G. O. 178, gives regulations relative to surety companies doing business or applying to do business in Porto Rico. G. O. 181 relates to sanitary and vital statistics. G. O. 182 relates to appeals before the District Court.

The following sub-posts in this Department are constituted independent posts: Fort Banks, Mass.; Fort Greble, R. I.; Fort Mott, N. J., and Fort at North Bank, Md. (D. E., Nov. 27.)

Par. 16, S. O. 202, Aug. 29, 1899, W. D., appointing a Board of Medical Officers to meet on board the hospital ship Missouri, at Manila, Philippine Islands, is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 24.)

The following-named officers having been found physically unfit to perform the duties of their rank, are honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 10, 1899: 1st Lieut. Alfred L. Castle, 45th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Jones, 45th Inf. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

JUNIOR OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL RANKS.

(Corrected to Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1899.)

Colonel: Cavalry—William A. Rafferty. Artillery—Wallace F. Randolph. Infantry—Jacob H. Smith.

Lieutenant Colonel: Cavalry—William M. Wallace. Artillery—Edward Field. Infantry—John W. Bubb.

Major: Cavalry—Walter S. Schuyler. Artillery—Benjamin K. Roberts. Infantry—William L. Pitcher.

Captain: Cavalry—Lewis M. Koehler. Artillery—John Conklin, Jr. Infantry—Fred W. Sladen.

1st Lieutenant: Cavalry—Alexander M. Miller. Jr. Artillery—Andrew Moses. Infantry—Charles R. Ramsey.

RECENT DEATHS.

Concerning Mrs. Sylvia Vaux Ewers, the wife of Col. E. P. Ewers, who died at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 8, a correspondent says:

"As the daughter of Chaplain Vaux and the wife of Col. Ewers, Mrs. Ewers was most closely identified with the Army, and her death is a deeply felt loss to a large circle of friends. Highly intellectual, warm in her sympathies, with a keen sense of all that brings one in touch with humanity in the abstract; a deep reverence for all of the spiritual beliefs of mankind, herself a firm believer in that Savior whom she ever trusted, unvarying in her devotion to His example and precepts, Mrs. Ewers was constantly gathering for the Master, in that she lived up to her ideals of all that Christian character professes and feels. Hers was an unstinted religion. It shone as the sun shines—one involuntarily felt its warmth and light everywhere. Thus did she 'garner for her Lord.' Sweet in her charity, she was ever ready to speak the word which comforts, soothes and cheers, or lend her willing hands wherever they could minister to the suffering."

Sergt. "Bill" Anthony, known the country over for having saluted Capt. Sigbee of the Maine after the explosion, and saying as calmly as if on parade, "I have to report, sir, that the ship has been blown up and is sinking," committed suicide in New York, Nov. 24, by drinking poison. Two policemen in Central Park late in the afternoon saw him sit down on a park bench, take the photograph of a woman from his pocket, gaze at it intently for several moments and cover it with kisses. Then he lifted a phial to his lips and drained it. The police sent for an ambulance but he died shortly after reaching the hospital. Anthony left the Navy after being ordered home from Havana and went on the stage, appearing in a lurid war drama. Anthony married a young woman who had written to him expressing her admiration of his bravery. His success on the stage was not great and despondency occasioned by lack of employment followed. Had he not been too proud to mention his part in the Maine disaster he might not long have been in want. Recently a baby was born to his wife, who was living with her parents. Anthony had spent the 40 years of his life in the Army and Marine Corps. He was a 1st Sergeant in the Army at the battle of Wounded Knee in the Indian country. He went on board the Maine in 1896. The members of Tammany Hall buried him with honor, Nov. 25, in New York City. Father Chidwick, of the Maine, officiated and a detachment of the Marine Corps was present.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NOV. 29, H. Q. A.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as follows: 2d Lieut. Albert A. Kint, to the 7th Cav.; Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson, to the 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Jas. H. Como, to the 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward B. Mitchell, to the 24th Inf. Lieut. King will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. Lieuts. Como and Mitchell will be assigned by their respective regimental commanders to companies serving in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to San Francisco.

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, 10th Inf., on the completion of his duties at Camp Meade, will proceed to Governors Island.

1st Lieut. Alfred V. Brown, 44th Inf., having been found disqualified for the proper performance of the duties of his rank, is discharged.

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, O. D., to New York City, on business pertaining to powder storage.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, from the 9th Art. to the 2d Art., Battery E; 1st Lieut. Harry G. Bishop, from the 2d Art. to the 6th Art., Light Battery C. Lieut. Carmichael will remain on duty at Fort Williams, Me., until January.

Leave for seven days, granted to Capt. Ezebule V. Vance, 11th Inf.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John F. Madden, 11th Inf.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Infantry: Capt. William P. Burnham, from Co. I to F; Capt. Charles Crawford, from Co. F to I.

Capt. Frederick Reynolds, Asst. Surg., will proceed to San Francisco.

The sick leave granted Col. Robt. H. Wallace, 37th Inf., is extended two months.

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With ceremonies of a simple character the corner stone
of the new West Point Catholic Chapel for Cadets was
laid Nov. 23. The Rev. Charles G. O'Keefe, the rector,
read a section from the Roman Litany.Capt. E. F. Willcox, 6th Cav., commanding troops in
Yosemite National Park, Cal., recommends that
authority be obtained from the State of California for the
establishing of a camp for troops within the Yosemite
Valley, that being a more central and convenient point
from which to patrol. A permanent camp should, he
thinks, be constructed in the vicinity of Wawona.**JACOB REED'S SONS,**1412-1414 Chestnut Street,
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BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 1208 F STREET, N. W.

Secretary Hay has been informed that twenty-five
Powers have assented to the provisions of the treaty
drafted by the Hague conference last summer. None of
the South and Central American governments has agreed
to the conference, nor are they likely to do so for some
time in view of the failure of the Czar to tender them
an invitation to participate in the conference.Dr. O'Meara, author of the famous volume "Napoleon
at St. Helena," left a journal of his daily intercourse
with Napoleon in exile, less than half of which was
drawn upon in his published work. The original journal,
containing upwards of 160,000 words, was bequeathed
by Dr. O'Meara to a friend, by whose heirs it has been
placed in the hands of the editors of "The Century,"
which will soon begin to publish copious extracts. It
abounds in passages of the greatest interest, as bearing
on the character and opinions of Napoleon. It is in afuller and more intimate style, and details the life and
conversation at Longwood without reserve.Good government is what all right-thinking people want
for Cuba, and we believe that the majority of our sober
citizens believe that it can be most certainly obtained by
continuing those who have restored peace and order to
Cuba and accomplished wonderful results, considering the
short time they have been in control. Abraham Lincoln's
"government of the people, for the people, by the people"
does not necessarily mean a government by either
Cuban or American politicians. Cuba has thus far se-
cured "blessed release from the control of faction," and
she is furnishing an object lesson of good government
which should not be lost. By all means, then, continue
things as they are in Cuba and Porto Rico until it can
be made clear beyond question that a change is required.
Who suffers from military rule except the vicious and
unruly, the schemers and the marplots? Even their con-
dition is better than it was under Spanish rule. It is re-
ported that a civil Governor is to be appointed for Cuba,
Generals Lee and Wilson appointed as Brigadiers in the
Regular Army and retired, and Generals Ludlow and
Wood left in command, the island being divided into two
military districts. A similar change is proposed for
Porto Rico. The New York "Herald" says: "It is the
purpose of the President to make the change in the Gov-
ernorship of Cuba about Jan. 1 if possible. The change
from a military to a civil government in Porto Rico may
be made before that date. It is known that the President
wanted Assistant Secretary Allen, of the Navy Depart-
ment, to accept the Governorship of Porto Rico, and that Mr. Allen could not be prevailed upon to accept the
place. Former Lieutenant Governor Kennedy, of Ohio,
who headed the Insular Commission which reported on
the affairs of Porto Rico, is still being favorably consid-
ered, and will probably receive the appointment." At
a meeting of women in Chicago, Nov. 22, resolutions were
passed asking that a law be passed permitting the ap-
pointment and retirement of Generals Fitzhugh Lee and
General Joseph Wheeler as Major Generals.The Democrats find hope for their cause in the sug-
gested probability of Admiral Dewey being driven into
their fold by the recent attacks upon him, and his thus
becoming a Presidential possibility. But Admiral Dewey
says "No!" and with an emphasis showing that it is use-
less to argue with him. According to "Town Topics," a
friend said to him: "Do you not realize, Admiral, how
your every act, these days, plays a part in your prospects
for the Presidency?" "Stop!" exclaimed Dewey, with de-
cision, rather than temper. "Stop right there! I regu-
late my private conduct without the remotest considera-
tion of the Presidency or any other public matter. What-
ever measure I may choose to take in the ordering of my
private life, or in relation to my wife and son, is my own
affair. It does not properly come within the province of
public comment. I believe, too, that my fellow country-
men, who have been so lavish in their appreciation of
my performance of what was merely my duty as a
trusted officer, share my sentiments in this matter and
are fully content that I shall order the affairs of my
home without any thought as to the political effect of
such a course. And I must insist that the newspapers
and politicians accord me equal liberty of conduct and
conscience."The services of Mr. Poultny Bigelow are greatly
needed in England just now to assist in the denunciations
we find in the British papers, even the Army papers, of
the deficiencies of the English transport and supply ser-
vices, as revealed by the war in South Africa. A lecture
from Mr. Bigelow on this theme at the English Royal
United Service Institution would be very much in order.
It might be better to get some Englishmen to come to
this country to reveal the deficiencies of his mother coun-
try, but we doubt whether one could be found who would
consent to do it. The colonial papers are complaining of
the food provided for the Indian contingent, and a wail
against rotten beef appears in the "Times" in a letter from
a Mr. Walgrave. Troops that were urgently
needed in Natal have been delayed by the employment of
slow vessels. We are only human, and we cannot but
find a certain satisfaction in the evidence that English
experiences at the outbreak of war are not unlike ours.
The English papers are now warming over for home use
the criticisms with which they kindly entertained us dur-
ing our war with Spain.Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., as a guest of
the city of Brockton, Mass., on Nov. 26, spoke before a
mass meeting held under the management of the Young
Men's Christian Association. President Reed of the
Young Men's Christian Association presided, and in intro-
ducing Admiral Sampson said that if the Santiago
battle had been lost it would have been Admiral Sampson's
defeat, and therefore the victory belonged to him.
Admiral Sampson made a formal address, after which the
audience demanded that he should say something
further. In the course of a brief extempore speech
Admiral Sampson referred to the feat of Naval Con-
structor Hobson in sinking the Merrimac at the en-
trance of Santiago Harbor and in conclusion said: "Hobson
always had my unbounded trust. He was always
brave and did his duty, as he is doing it to-day. If I
had another such task to perform as closing up the har-
bor of Santiago I would detail Hobson to do it." Chap-
lain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N., attached to the receiving ship
Wabash at the Charlestown Navy Yard, followed with an
address in which he spoke in glowing terms of Admiral
Sampson's command of the blockading fleet at Santiago.

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.

The correctness of our statement that Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., had prepared charges against Admiral Schley is denied by Capt. Evans in a letter we have received. In this letter he says: "I have not prepared or preferred anything in the nature of charges against Admiral Schley." Capt. Evans further says: "It seems only fair and reasonable that before using an officer's name as mine is used in a matter as serious as preferring charges against a brother officer, that the editor of a service journal should use every means of discovering the truth. Did you use such means in the present case?"

To this we reply that we did use what means seemed at the time sufficient, having a direct statement from a gentleman in a position to know the facts as to what we reported. We should also, as now appears, have applied to Capt. Evans himself, for his authority in the matter is undoubtedly superior to that of any one else. That charges have been preferred we were assured by several independent witnesses, one of whom, a civilian, stated that he had himself seen the charges. This was evidence that "they have been shown to sympathizers in the attack on Admiral Schley." We did not say that Capt. Evans had shown them, and did not intend to be so understood. We had no information as to who had shown them.

We were the more disposed to believe that Capt. Evans was the author of the charges referred to because it accords with our impressions of his character that he should do the square and manly thing. We felt sure that if he had anything to allege against a brother officer, and especially against a superior officer, his allegations would take the form provided for by the Regulations. There is no reason to complain of an officer who, in the interests of the service, prefers charges when he thinks there is sufficient cause. What brings discredit on the service is criticism for which their authors are not willing to make themselves responsible. We need not tell the Navy who have indulged in such criticisms. Some one has set in motion a current of civilian gossip that flows out of certain clubs greatly to the discredit of the service. We understand perfectly the extent of the feeling against Admiral Schley and know the cause of this feeling, but we contend that it should find expression in proper ways, and not in loose gossip, for which no one can be made responsible. We are not the partisans of any man and speak only in the interests of the Navy itself. Time will prove the wisdom of what we have said even to those who are disposed to question this now.

A Washington correspondent of the "Evening Post" is disposed to hold the President and the Secretary of the Navy responsible for not maintaining a consistent attitude toward Admiral Schley. He says:

"Having at the start made the bad mistake of accusing an officer of misdemeanors without requiring him to plead to the indictment before a tribunal of his peers, both President and Secretary have gone from bad to worse by repeatedly contradicting their words by their conduct. If for prudential reasons they did not care to put Schley's merits or demerits to the test of a court-martial, they might at least have preserved a decent consistency in their treatment of him. The moral standard of the Navy ought to be held too sacred for this sort of trifling. It will not do to dismiss the case with the statement that Schley could have called for a court of inquiry at any stage if he had been anxious to clear his reputation. The question has passed far beyond the bounds of any one officer's personal interests; the concern now is with the good name and good order of the entire establishment."

"There are not a dozen officers of any standing in the Navy so unjust or so ungenerous as to refuse to accept as final his judicial exoneration, if he were able to obtain one. It is their due, as well as his, that he be given this opportunity. If he will not ask it for himself, the President should force it upon him; and no prejudice

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

of Secretary Long's in favor of a peaceful administration should stand in the way of such action; for peace on the surface, bought at the price of scandals underneath, is the poorest investment ever made by the head of a great service."

Admitting the correctness of this statement, the course pursued by the Bureau of Navigation, and which as we understood, Capt. Evans had advised, would appear to be the only logical one. The purpose of a court of inquiry is to obtain the facts; it has no power to express opinions. What is in dispute in this instance is the interpretation to be put upon certain facts, rather than the facts themselves. The orders Admiral Schley received, while in command of the Flying Squadron, are a matter of record, as are also the movements made by him during the period of his command and his statements concerning them. It is to be doubted, therefore, whether a court of inquiry would now bring us any nearer to a settlement of this difficulty, though it might have been well to have ordered one in the beginning. The Department already has all the information it needs to determine whether disciplinary action is required. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation could not properly recommend a court-martial if he were not possessed of sufficient information to make such action in his judgment necessary.

The supremacy of logic and reason over passion and prejudice is what we have been contending for in this case. It is undoubtedly exceedingly trying for an officer to see one man receiving the honors he thinks belong to another, but this is not an uncommon experience in either Navy or Army. The best remedy for it is a calm presentation of the facts in favor of the officer who has failed to receive his due. The manner in which Admiral Sampson was greeted by his fellow officers on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to him at Trenton, N. J., showed the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best. To emphasize the fact of this esteem, and to show the substantial grounds there are for it, might serve to convince the minds of many who are now simply bewildered by the attacks upon Admiral Schley, which certainly go very much beyond the facts in this case, calling in question, as they do, actions extending over the whole period of his service in the Navy. The single question under discussion is, what did Admiral Schley do during the war with Spain? Not what he is or was in the estimation of those who do not like him. One officer's uncomplimentary opinion of another may be of great interest to him, and to his immediate circle, but it cannot be made the basis for a judicial inquiry. An experience of many years has convinced us that no good to any man or to the service as a whole has ever resulted from heated assaults upon character. They should be discouraged by every officer who has a pride in his profession and who realizes that what injures one is hurtful to all.

THE WEST POINT TEAM.

The football team of the Military Academy that meets the Annapolis eleven has W. D. Smith, 2d class, for captain and left end. He is 23 years old, and weighs 162 pounds. His height is 5 feet 10 inches. H. Nelly, left tackle, 3d class, although a fast aggressive player, has had very little experience in the tackle position. This is his first year and most of this year he has been playing halfback on the scrubs. A man was needed to replace Farnsworth at tackle though, and Nelly seemed to have the necessary qualifications.

The youngest player is the right tackle, P. D. Bunker, 4th class, who has the substantial weight of 180 pounds, is 5 feet 8 inches in height and is just an even 18. No other player on the team outweighs these youths, and only one other equals their tonnage, a word the middle will appreciate. He is the right guard, R. E. Boyers, 4th class, who has the same height and weight proportions as Bunker, but is 4 years and 6 months older. The next heaviest as well as the tallest is the left guard, J. P. Hopkins, 1st class, who pulls down 174 pounds, and is just one inch short of six feet, his age being 23 years. A 164-pound man holds down the center. He is W. R. Bettison, a 2d classman, and is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 164. The right end is C. Burnett, 2d class, 5 feet 9, 150 pounds and 20 years. The lightest of the backs is J. K. Herr, the full back, 3d class, who has only 140 pounds of avoridupols, though 5 feet 8 inches tall. The quarterback, C. M. Wesson, 1st class, though two inches shorter, is four pounds heavier and the same age. The half backs are of the same weight, 154 pounds. The left, V. L. Rockwell, 1st class, is 5 feet 8 inches and 20 years old; the right, F. W. Clark, 2d class, is an inch shorter and a year older.

The back field substitutes are R. F. Jackson, A. F. Casad, H. Glade, B. W. Phillips and F. P. Lohn. Some of the following line substitutes may also play: N. H. Goodspeed, F. M. Hinkle, E. M. Zell, F. A. Phipps, C. Eno, H. M. Neely, J. E. Monroe, R. W. Boughton and Q. Gray. The system of coaching is the same that has been in vogue for the past three years, viz., the graduate system, supplemented by some assistance from Harvard and Yale men of well-known football experts.

The Annapolis team was described last week. Here is success to the best team and happiness for all. Before this reaches most of our readers the result will be known.

The native of South Africa appears to be playing the role of "the intelligent contraband" during our civil war and those who know him are not disposed to accept his account of British successes. The black fellow of Africa is as wise in his generation as the representative of his race on a Southern plantation. He knows that if he brings a story of British reverse he will get more kicks

than ha'pence. Let him arrive with a glowing account of Boer defeats and unlimited liquor awaits him and all pockets are open to reward him for his devotion to British interests and his keen appreciation of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon over all other races. Thus far the story of the battlefields in Natal comes through English sources alone. The Boers are yet to be heard from. When they are we believe that it will be found that their losses have been comparative, insignificant as compared with those which swell the English list of casualties, at least in Natal. About Mafeking and Kimberley they have probably lost more heavily and possibly in some of their assaults at Ladysmith. They appear to be very cautious in their attacks and understand thoroughly the advantages of cover. The English are also learning this lesson, so far as they did not understand it before. They are also reported to be stripping their officers and non-commissioned officers of their insignias, so that the Boer marksmen detailed to pick off officers are much perplexed to know whom to shoot. The London "Spectator" says: "All the Boers really know is how to occupy strong positions, how to secure cover, how to render their groups least liable to get killed, and how, when they get the chance, to shoot straight. Physically, no doubt, they are exceptionally hard men, accustomed to life on the veldt, experienced horsemen, and as good at topography as a huntsman's whips, while they are much older than our soldiers or than most of our volunteers, and little liable to break down from overexertion. They stand up straight to our best troops. They execute complicated movements, lumberingly indeed, and when they have heavy artillery to drag, rather slowly, but they are usually in the right place when fighting begins; and if they retire, or are routed, it is after inflicting loss which an army that can only be reinforced by sea feels very severely."

Admiral Dewey thinks that Abraham Lincoln's wise suggestion with reference to Jefferson Davis should be applied to the case of Aguinaldo, and that he should be allowed to betake himself beyond our jurisdiction. His reign is over, and the greater the distance between him and any soil under the control of the United States the better. Let us say, as Uncle Toby did to the fly, "the world is wide enough for us both." As Admiral Dewey suggests in an interview published by the Washington "Times": "If we should capture him, what are we to do with him? If we should shoot him, it would be said by many that he had been made a martyr of, and we could not very well let him go. No, I think it will be better if he gets away with all his stolen booty. If he gets out of the islands, as he is trying so hard to do, he will never trouble us again. His influence will be gone, and his fleeing in this manner will have a wholesome effect on his supporters and sympathizers remaining behind. The insurrection seems now to be practically at an end. The vigorous methods of the past few weeks have had a telling effect. It is very gratifying that the termination of the trouble is coming as it is. Our men have shown the stuff they are made of in many ways, and their success is only the inevitable result of their vigorous efforts."

Mr. N. Hershler, for many years a valued clerk in the A. G. O. at Washington, D. C., has made another contribution to service literature, "The Soldier's Pocket Companion," which is as valuable as his previous works, "The Soldier's Hand Book" and the "Guardsmen's Hand Book." James J. Chapman, of Washington, is the publisher. Mr. Hershler's purpose in this last work is to place in the hands of the young soldier, be he volunteer, guardsman or cadet, a compilation of necessary military instruction and information otherwise not readily accessible to him, and to save labor and expense of purchase of high-priced books treating on the subjects embraced within its pages. He has certainly succeeded, and the only criticism we can make is with reference to the rank of officers, etc., under which No. 13 is given as 1st Sergeant and No. 14 as Squadron and Battalion Sergeant Majors. In the latest regulation on this subject, G. O. 111, A. G. O., June 17, 1899, the Squadron and Battalion Sergeant Majors are numbered 14 and the 1st Sergeants and Drum Majors No. 15.

Several important changes will be made in the sheets issued weekly from the War Department giving the stations of the Army and Volunteer troops. The enumeration of State Volunteer regiments which were enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war will be discontinued, and in their place will be printed a table showing the commanding officer, place where organized, date when they left that place, date of arrival at a seaport for embarkation, date of embarkation for Manila, the ships upon which embarked, and the date of arrival at Manila of the twenty-five Volunteer regiments organized for service in the Philippines. All mail for troops in the Philippine Islands, no matter whether stationed at Manila or elsewhere, should be addressed "Manila, Philippine Islands."

Count Leopold Thun, an officer of the Austrian cavalry, holds a commission as 1st Lieutenant in the 46th U. S. Infantry. The Count is more than the ordinary military attaché by virtue of his commission. It was the request of his Government, made through the Austrian Minister, that secured his appointment, and it was made on the theory that he could learn more if he were actually commissioned an officer of one of the regiments than if he were merely attached to some general staff and left to shift for himself.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas H. Allen.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 24.—Capt. R. E. Impey, promoted to Captain.
Capt. E. W. Watson, promoted to Captain (Navy Yard, Norfolk).
Comdr. N. E. Mason, promoted to Commander (Torpedo Station).

Pay Insp. L. G. Bogg, promoted to Pay Inspector (Massachusetts).

Comdr. W. H. Beehler, promoted to Commander (Rome, Italy).

Paymr. Z. W. Reynolds, detached from Charleston, and to duty as Pay Officer of Marine Battalion, Cavite.

Asst. Paymr. J. R. Sanford, detached as Pay Officer of Marine Battalion, Cavite, and to Isla de Luzon.

Asst. Paymr. G. H. Venable, to duty as General Store-keeper, Pay Officer, and Purchasing Pay Officer of Navy Yard, Pensacola, in addition to regular duties.

Pay Dir. A. Burtis, to duty Dec. 30, as Purchasing Pay Officer in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Boston.

Pay Dir. E. May, detached Dec. 30, as Purchasing Pay Officer in charge of Navy Pay Office, Boston, to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

A. W. Mach. G. O. Littlefield, detached from Machias, Nov. 30, and to Dixie, Dec. 2, 1899.

Gunner J. Shannon, detached from Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 21, and to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Nov. 30.

Asst. Gunner D. Hepburn, detached from Navy Yard, Norfolk, Nov. 30, and to Monongahela, Dec. 2.

NOV. 25.—No orders.

NOV. 26.—Sunday.

NOV. 27.—Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, promoted to Lieutenant Commander, Navy Yard, New York.

A. W. Mach. A. D. Catherwood, to the Iowa.

A. W. Mach. R. F. Nourse, detached from Iowa and to the Scindia.

Ensign S. G. Magill, order 21, ordering to Scindia, revoked. Detached from Michigan and to Constellation.

Boatswain J. J. Hoden, detached from Franklin and immediately to recruiting rendezvous, Detroit, Mich.

Acting Boatswain J. H. Delahide, appointment revoked.

Paymr. Clerk E. W. Atslinger, appointment for duty Navy Yard, Pensacola, revoked, when accounts settled.

NOV. 28.—Comdr. C. Belknap, to command of Dixie.

Asst. C. N. Offley, to Iowa, Dec. 18.

Asst. Boatswain C. Crone, detached from Constellation, Dec. 6, and to Scindia, Dec. 15, for duty Yosemite on arrival at Guam.

Acting Carpenter O. C. Jones, detached from Naval Station, Newport, R. I., Dec. 5, and to Scindia, Dec. 15, for duty Yosemite, on arrival Scindia at Guam.

Ensign H. A. Jensen, detached from duty in connection with fitting out of Scindia, and to the Iowa as a Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. J. M. Reeves, sick leave three months and detached from Sylph.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor, detached from Independence, Dec. 10, and to Scindia, Dec. 31.

A. A. Surg. B. K. Ward, to Independence, Dec. 15.

Asst. Surg. E. Davis, appointed Nov. 21, 1029 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Ensign L. F. Landis, detached from Iowa and to Scindia as a Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. H. M. Dombough, sick leave extended one month.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Kilburn, detached from Navy Yard, Washington, Dec. 20, and to the Scindia as Executive and Navigating Officer.

Paymaster's Clerk W. W. Broom, appointed on nomination of Pay Dir. G. A. Lyon.

NOV. 29.—Surg. G. P. Lumsden to temporary duty on the Franklin, Dec. 1, during the absence of Passed Asst. Surg. Guthrie, on leave then to go home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. D. G. Beebe, order of Oct. 14, detaching from Bennington and ordering to the Ranger. Revoked.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. Stoughton, order Oct. 14, detaching from Monadnock and ordering to the Bennington. Revoked.

Acting Boatswain H. Baumeister, from the Independence Dec. 3, immediately to Scindia. On arrival of Scindia at Guam, detached and to the Yosemite.

Paymaster clerk R. J. Little, from the Charleston, to duty with Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds, Pay Officer, Marine Battalion, Cavite.

Paymaster clerk A. W. Barnes, resume to duty at naval station, Key West, as Paymaster's clerk, with Asst. Paymaster G. H. Venable.

Capt. S. Terry, Member Naval Examining Board, Navy Yard, Washington.

Chief Carpenter J. F. Fletcher, from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 26, and to Scindia, Jan. 1, on arrival of Scindia at Guam, detached and to Yosemite.

Rear Adm. B. F. Day, relieved Dec. 4, as member of Naval Examining Board, Washington, and to continue duties as member of Retiring Board.

Capt. R. E. Impey, to command Naval Station, Key West, Fla., Dec. 11.

Chief Sailmaker C. H. Jones, promoted to Chief Sailmaker. Changes of officers on Asiatic Station, by cable of Nov. 30: 1st Lieut. B. B. Wood, M. C., from 2d Battalion, Manila, to Guam.

1st Lieut. C. S. Hill, M. C., from Naval Station, Cavite, to Hospital, Yokohama.

Capt. H. K. White, M. C., to Naval Station, Cavite.

Lieut. J. R. Morris, from Celtic and to Oregon.

Lieut. S. E. Moses, from Wheeling to Celtic.

Naval Cadet E. A. Welchert, from Helena and to Marivel.

Ensign C. B. Gilpin, from Helena and to Marivel.

Naval Cadet C. Boone, from Newark and to Oregon.

Ensign W. D. Leahy, from Newark and to Oregon.

Naval Cadet G. T. Petergill, detached from Newark and to Oregon.

Naval Cadet C. C. Bloch, detached from Newark and to Oregon.

Comdr. T. C. McLean, to command Don Juan de Austria.

Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker, to command Isle de Luzon.

Ensign O. S. Knepper, from Concord and to Paragua.

Capt. G. W. Pigman, from command of Charleston and to command Monterey.

Capt. C. C. Cornwell, from command of Monterey and to command Naval Station, Cavite.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 24.—An Examining Board, to consist of Col. G. C. Goodloe, Paymr. U. S. M. C., as president; Lieut. Cols. W. S. Muse and F. H. Harrington, as members, and Capt. L. J. Magill, as Recorder, is ordered to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m. Nov. 29, 1899.

Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, Asst. Adj't. and Insp'r., ordered to New York City in connection with case of United States vs. Augustus Walsh et al.

NOV. 27.—2d Lieut. Lee B. Purcell, ordered to report to Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U. S. N., for duty as member of a Board now in session at the Navy Department.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Sweden has just laid down three ironclads of the Dristigheten type, 3,450 tons, 5,000 horse-power.

"Le Yacht," of Paris, recently discussed naval Japan and describes the Japanese navy as of the second rank. This is far from accurate, since England is about the only nation with a larger number of modern ships than Japan. Japan has every whit as much right to be called a first-class naval power as Italy or Germany, the navies of which nations are both inferior to that of Japan.

Admiral Sampson was the chief speaker at the dinner of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at the Brunswick Hotel, Boston, Nov. 15, where he was the guest of honor. He gave an interesting statement showing that the destruction of Cervera's fleet was due, not so much to the fire of our guns as to the inexcusable carelessness of the Spaniards in leaving their own work standing, neglecting to wet down their decks, and permitting loose powders to be strewn about their decks. Our security was due in part to the incapacity of our enemies as gunners, and their inability to judge distances. We lost one man; the Spaniards 300. The Spanish ships were much like ours, manned and built on the same general plan; the difference was in the make-up of the men.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Pathfinder left San Francisco Nov. 22 for Hawaii, where the work of surveying and charting the channels and harbors will be prosecuted. In connection with the work of the Pathfinder in Hilo, La Haina, Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, surveys will be made for landings of the proposed Pacific cable, and sites may be selected with a view to connecting some of the islands by means of the Marconi system, a project which the islanders believe is feasible.

Mr. Parsons, of the Parsons Steam Turbine Company, who built the engines of the torpedo boat destroyer Viper, which was reported to have made thirty-seven knots an hour in a rough sea, has notified the press that "the speed of the Viper, as reported, was altogether too fanciful," and has requested that the statement be published that the speed of the vessel "was merely quite satisfactory for a preliminary trial."

A fire at the Navy Yard, Charleston, Mass., on Nov. 25, in the bunting shed, it is said, has resulted in a loss of from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The fire, it is reported, was due to an explosion.

The torpedo boat destroyer Bailey, built by the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y., will be launched on Tuesday, Dec. 5. The christening ceremony will be performed by Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, a granddaughter of the late Theodorus Bailey.

The U. S. S. Newark, Capt. McCalla, arrived at Manila on Nov. 25 from San Francisco.

Secretary Long has granted Rear Admiral Farquhar's request to make a cruise in the West Indies with some of the vessels in his command.

Although it is reported from Manila that the wrecked Charleston has disappeared off the reef the vessel struck on and has sunk out of sight, the Navy Department, according to Washington advices, is already in receipt of an application for permission to attempt to raise the Charleston. The applicant also has pending a request for permission to raise the Maine and the Spanish vessels sunk off Santiago.

An application has been received by the Navy Department for permission to attempt the raising of the Charleston. The application was probably drawn before the cruiser slipped off the ledge and disappeared in eighty fathoms of water, and in no event would have been considered, as it was deemed impossible to save the ship.

The report of mysterious sailing orders having been sent the Ranger and rumors of her approaching departure for Manila are ridiculed by the Navy Department. There has been no disguise of the fact that the Ranger has been selected to continue the work of surveying the west coast of Central America, which was begun by the Thetis and stopped by the war. The installation of guns on the vessel is explained by the fact that she has just been extensively overhauled and commissioned, and the plans for this work included a more modern battery than that which she had carried.

Preparations for the Navy Yard and harbor works at San Juan, P. R., are going on apace. The works at present consist of a series of shops; machine shop, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, and boiler shops. An immense rainwater tank with a capacity of 33,000 gallons is being built, and a steam hammer capable of striking a 4,000 pound blow is in course of construction. A pile driver for harbor use is being repaired, besides steam dredges, hoisting cranes and mud scows. Actual work on deepening the harbor and other improvements will begin in about six weeks. The San Juan "News" says that a ship of 2,000 tons burden can be repaired when the marine ways are completed.

There is now completed and ready for operation at New London, Conn., the first modern naval coaling station established by this Government, and one of a series that it is proposed shall extend from Frenchman's Bay, Me., around to New Orleans. The New London station is to be a depot simply for supplying warships with coal and the yard, which was once an important repair station, has been entirely abandoned. Admiral Endicott reports that it is one of the most complete stations of its capacity in the world. Though the storage capacity is limited to 10,000 tons, coal can be loaded into the shed-like structure, while warships are taking it out alongside dock. The system of loading and unloading is most complete, saving a vast amount of labor and time with buckets on traveling cranes that transport the coal from building to ship, or from scow to building. Work has begun already on a pier, which will give a depth of 30 feet at low water. Work is progressing well on the big station at Dry Tortugas, which is to have a capacity of 28,000 tons. It will be one of the most important on the coast. Frenchman's Bay, Me., where a coaling station is to be established, is well fortified, and the harbor is sheltered, with great depth of water. A board will shortly be appointed to visit that section and make a selection of site out of the five which offer advantages. Other sites are in contemplation on the Atlantic coast. With the new stations and the great Navy Yards, where coal can always be procured, within a few years the coaling facilities of the Navy will be ample to meet every demand of an enlarged establishment.

The New York "World" on Nov. 26 states that U. S. officials, after months of investigation, have found that the U. S. S. Maine was blown up by gunpowder planted in the bay for that purpose. It is said 700 pounds of gunpowder was used, which was either stolen from the Havana arsenal or taken away with full knowledge of the Spanish officials. Two or three men, according to this story, were engaged in the destruction of the Maine. A steam launch took the two torpedoes to a point within a few feet of the berth of the Maine and anchored them. The torpedoes were kept in position by means of buoys floated eleven feet under water and ten feet above the anchors used to prevent them from being swept away. The torpedoes were exploded by contact with the keel of the Maine as she swung at anchor.

The Navy Department, we are informed, knows nothing officially of this investigation, although Secretary Long said the story might possibly be true.

The recently completed trial of the Kentucky adds one more laurel to the shipbuilding yards of the New York News Company. The performance of the ship was in many respects the most satisfactory of any recent trial.

The experiments for coaling vessels at sea which have

been carried on outside Sandy Hook by the battleship Massachusetts and the collier Marcellus have been completed and are said to have been a complete success. The tests showed that over twenty tons an hour could be passed by the overhead system from collier to warship.

Comdr. J. J. Hunker, U. S. N., of the training station Newport, R. I., assisted by his officers, arranged an enjoyable programme for the entertainment of the apprentices on Thanksgiving Day, and besides a turkey dinner, a long list of athletic sports were given in the gymnasium building. The menu was printed on appropriate cards, the front cover showing the cruiser Nashville in action during the war with Spain, under command of Comdr. Washburn Maynard, and in one of the top corners is shown a charge of infantry up San Juan hill. The menu was as follows: Roast turkey with cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, mashed turnips, Lima beans, green pickles, celery, mince pie, apple pie, ice cream, sponge cake, bananas, oranges, apples, figs, confectionery, coffee.

Pay Director George Cochran, U. S. N., says the Portsmouth (N. H.) "Times," who has completed a pleasant tour of duty at the Portsmouth Naval station, is one of the best known officers of the Navy, with a long and honorable career dating back previous to the Civil War. He leaves Portsmouth with the best wishes of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and the "Times" hopes his tour in Philadelphia will be made as agreeable as it was in Portsmouth. His transfer to the Navy pay office in Philadelphia gives him one of the most desirable posts in the Navy, and, as it is the pay director's home, he has a right to feel honored.

Civil Engineer L. E. Gregory, U. S. N., on duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., has completed plans for an extension of the wharf facilities at this yard east of the new dock along the Seavey's Island side. The sea wall will be 600 feet, while the old runways to ship houses 4 and 5 will be filled in.

Calculations on the recent speed trial of the battleship Kentucky have been made by the inspection board, and after deducting allowances for tides and the elements in the trial, it is reported that the actual speed made by the ship was 16.897 knots per hour. The board will now proceed to make its detailed report, but meanwhile the data stated are sufficient to warrant the Navy Department in the preliminary acceptance of the ship.

During the last few weeks the U. S. S. Chesapeake has been in the dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard for the final overhauling and adjustments before going into commission for duty with the Naval Academy. The lines of the ship appear very fine when out of water, and it is hoped by her designers, the Bureau of Construction and Repair, that her performances under sail will be all that could be desired. She will make her first cruise with the cadets early next spring.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Dec. 1.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief. DETROIT, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Cartagena. Address Cartagena, Colombia, care U. S. Consul.

INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Station "E."

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Colon, Dec. 1. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.

TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. Left Fort Monroe Nov. 28, for Brunswick, Ga. Address Brunswick, Ga.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William P. Day. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding. CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Left New York for Port Castries Nov. 25. En route to South Atlantic Station. Address Buenos Ayres, Argentine, care U. S. Consul.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Left Montevideo, Nov. 28, for Buenos Ayres, and arrived Dec. 1. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Buenos Ayres, A. R.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Buenos Ayres. Letters should be addressed to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, care the U. S. Consul.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding. ABAREND (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Calif.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Francisco, Calif. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Left Corinto, Nov. 28, for Acapulco. Will return to San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Calif.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Mare Island, Calif., undergoing repairs. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At Mare Island, Calif. Address there. Will make survey of coast of Lower California.

ASIA STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Calif., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. Arrived Colombo Nov. 29, en route to Manila. Address mail to Manila.

BRUTUS, At Guam.

CANTLAW, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Brisbane, Australia.

CHARLESTON. Lost off coast of Luzon. Address mail for her officers and men, Manila, P. I., care Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station.

CORONADO, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Manila.

CULGOA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Manila.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.

IRIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. Reported by cable to Army and Navy Journal to have arrived at Aden Nov. 28, all well. To sail in four or five days. Address Manila.

MANILA, Lie

December 2, 1899.

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YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.
YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. John S. Dodridge, to command in addition to Gwin. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
Talbot. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Dodridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Left Port Angeles, Wash., Nov. 18, for San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. On cruise with apprentices. Left Norfolk for New York, Nov. 28. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York.

CONSTITUTION, Comdr. John H. Hunker. Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtney. On cruise with apprentices. Following itinerary: Arrived at Ville France Nov. 24, leave Dec. 13; Gibraltar Dec. 18, leave Dec. 22; arrive Madeira Dec. 27, leave Jan. 6, 1900; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900; leave Feb. 6; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 18; arrive San Juan, Feb. 19, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail matter as follows: Care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, England, until Dec. 20, from New York. From that date until March 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City. After March 10, direct to Hampton Roads, Va. Postage 5 cents per half-ounce on letters to the Despatch Agent.

LANCASTER, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived at St. Vincent Dec. 1 from Santa Lucia; Nov. 28 for St. Vincent. Due at Bridgetown, Dec. 3, leave Dec. 12; arrive Port of Spain Dec. 14, leave Dec. 19; arrive Fredericksted Dec. 24, leave Jan. 1, 1900; arrive San Juan, Jan. 2, leave Jan. 9; arrive Ponce Jan. 11, leave Jan. 18; arrive Kingston Jan. 24, leave Feb. 4; arrive Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 6, leave Feb. 12; arrive Cienfuegos Feb. 15, leave Feb. 23; arrive Havana March 1, leave March 13; arrive Key West March 14, leave March 24; arrive Charleston March 20, leave April 5; arrive Hampton Roads, April 10. Address Port of Spain, Trinidad, care of U. S. Consul.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhama. At New York.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address No. 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock foot of East 28th street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnett. Address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New York. Will proceed to Port Royal, S. C. Address mail care Navy Department.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Making survey of mouth of Orinoco River. Address all mail to Port of Spain, Trinidad.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Gibara.

Will make survey along Cuban coast. Address Gibara, Cuba.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Erie in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.

NERO, Lieutenant Comdr. Henry M. Hodges. In Asiatic waters making survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At Navy Yard, New York, preparing for sea. Will shortly leave for Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, New York.

SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Left San Francisco, Nov. 11, for the Asiatic Station. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Gibara, Cuba.

Will make survey on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.

DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. James D. J. Kelly. At League Island. Will be placed out of commission. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in South Pacific, which will be completed about April next. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

TRIAL OF THE KENTUCKY.

Unofficial accounts of the trial of the U. S. S. Kentucky on the Cape Ann, Mass., course, Nov. 24, state that she maintained an average speed of 16.878 knots, subject to tidal corrections, for 66 nautical miles. It is estimated that tidal allowance will make her record 17 knots. The trial was under the supervision of the Board of which Rear Adm. Frederick Rogers is president and among other officers present were Capt. R. D. Evans, Comdr. Charles R. Roelker, Rear Adm. Sampson, Capt. C. M. Chester, who is to command the Kentucky; Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Zane, Comdr. Harry Webster and Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Merriam. The trial was made in a somewhat rough sea. It is reported about 45 tons of coal was burned, or about 32 pounds an hour per square foot of furnace area, under three double end and three single end Scotch boilers. The temperature of the engine room was about 120 degrees. The highest steam pressure developed was 172 pounds. Boilers and machinery worked smoothly for four full hours under forced draught on her return trip to Newport News, Va., the Kentucky made the 360-mile run from the South Shoal Lightship off Boston Harbor to Cape Charles in 24 hours and 7 minutes, an average speed of 14.93 knots an hour. During the run, which was under natural draft, she made 44 miles at the rate of 15.3 knots.

LIEUT. GILLMORE'S PERIL.

The reference in Admiral Watson's dispatch of Nov. 29 to the cipher code news from Lieut. J. C. Gillmore is thus explained by later press advices: A. L. Sonnenschein, who was an artist, had been with Lieut. Gillmore in captivity for seven months. Being a non-combatant, surveillance over him was relaxed and he managed to escape. Gillmore had given him a cipher note, dated Abras, Nov. 10, addressed to "Any Naval Officer" and testifying to Sonnenschein's reliability. According to Sonnenschein, when Lieut. Gillmore's launch from the Yorktown last April entered the river from Baler Harbor, under cover of Ensign W. H. Standley's gun, the party was received with three volleys. Two of the Americans were killed and two mortally wounded. Every man was hit. Lieut. Gillmore received a flesh wound in the leg, and his foot stuck fast in the mud. It was a choice between surrender and being slaughtered.

Lieut. Gillmore asked the terms of release. The insurgents proposed that he should procure the delivery to them of the arms and munitions of the Spanish garrison, undertaking, if this were accomplished, to send the Spaniards and Americans to the Yorktown. A sailor of Lieut. Gillmore's party carried this proposition to the garrison. The Spanish commandant replied that it was an insult to Spanish arms, and expelled the sailor, a Spanish soldier firing upon him as he went. The Americans were then bound hand and foot and taken to San Isidro, where General Luna ordered their execution. They were marched to the plaza, and, in the presence of a great crowd, were aligned to be executed.

"As an American officer and gentleman, I protest against being shot with my hands tied," exclaimed Lieut. Gillmore, as the prisoners were drawn up.

Aguinaldo interfered and prevented the execution. When General Lawton approached San Isidro last June the Americans were removed to Abras, where they were kept confined in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed greater liberty, but the report that Lieut. Gillmore had a house and servant is untrue. He had the same quarters as the men, and the Americans received the same allowance as the Spanish prisoners—five cents a day with which to buy rice and bananas, virtually the only rations.

Not so reassuring is the news cabled by Admiral Watson of the Urdaneta's crew, a number of whom were killed, including Cadet Woods. The last lines of the dispatch, showing that the brave boys fought to the last, are in keeping with the traditions of the Navy.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 16.—Capt. D. F. Tuxier, to the Grant.

2d Lieut. J. G. Ballinger, to the Grant.

3d Lieut. L. T. Cutter, to the Grant.

Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows, ordered to his home.

NOV. 17.—Capt. W. J. Herring, from the Corwin to the Rush.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, ordered to Chester, Pa., on inspection duty.

2d Lieuts. John Mei and A. H. Buhner, directed to report to Capt. C. L. Hooper for professional examination.

NOV. 18.—1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, from the Rush to the Theta.

1st Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth, from the Morrill to the Onondaga.

NOV. 20.—1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, detached from the Onondaga, and granted thirty days' sick leave.

2d Lieut. S. M. Landrey, granted thirty days' leave.

2d Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., granted an extension of leave for seven days.

2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, directed to report at the Navy Department for compass instruction.

3d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, granted an extension of leave for five days.

Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore, granted three days' leave.

1st Lieut. P. H. Uberroth, granted an extension of leave for fifteen days.

2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, granted an extension of leave for seven days.

NOV. 22.—1st Lieut. K. W. Perry, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

2d Lieut. F. J. Haake, granted an extension of leave for three days.

2d Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn, detached from the McCulloch, on account of sickness, and ordered to his home.

2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan, from the Theta to the McCulloch.

The Commanding Officer of the Fessenden, directed to place that vessel out of commission on the 30th instant.

Winter cruising orders have been issued to the following vessels: Dallas, Dexter, Windom and Gresham.

NOV. 23.—2d Lieut. J. G. Berry, granted two days' leave.

NOV. 24.—1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson, granted 15 days' leave.

1st Lieut. H. M. Broadbent, from the Dallas to the Manning.

1st Lieut. J. H. Brown, from the Manning to the Dallas.

Dr. Alanson Weeks, appointed Surgeon for the U. S. Manning.

NOV. 27.—1st Asst. Engr. L. T. Jones, granted an extension of leave for 15 days.

NOV. 28.—3d Lieut. O. G. Haines, granted 30 days' leave.

Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth, granted 30 days' leave.

The following officers registered at the Department recently: Capt. L. N. Stodder, 2d Lieut. R. M. Sturtevant, 3d Lieut. J. F. Hotel, 2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, 3d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, 1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis and 1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Macconnell.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

A San Francisco despatch says: "The Government has begun to release transports. The American steamer George W. Elder and the tramp Belgian King have been turned over to their owners. The Tacoma, Charles Nelson, Glenogle, Zealandia, and Sikh are all expected during December and will be released as soon as they get here. Other vessels which will be turned over to their owners as soon as they finish the round trip are the Port Albert, Aztec, City of Para, Valencia, Pak Ling, Pennsylvania, Newport, Tartar, City of Peking, Ohio, Indiana, St. Paul, Senator, City of Puebla, Dahnyestock and Columbia. Some of them will go back into the coast trade and others will resume their runs to the Orient."

The people of San Francisco appear to be drawing the line at the Regulars. A press despatch from that city says: "A memorial to Congress is now being prepared by the Citizens' Executive Committee asking that San Francisco be relieved of the care of the Regular troops returning from the Philippines. Now that the Volunteers of the several States have been received, cared for, assisted in procuring employment, and aided in departing, the work of the committee is practically ended. Organization will, however, be maintained until every possible effort is made to induce the Federal Government to provide for the care and transportation of all Regular troops to the point of enlistment. This may require an act of Congress."

The "first American election in Porto Rico" is described by the San Juan "News" in its issue of Oct. 31. It took place at Adjuntas, Oct. 26. Party feeling ran high, but no arrests had to be made. The precautions against disorder probably had much to do with the quiet that prevailed. A troop of cavalry was kept in the barracks, and Capt. Wattis would not permit liquor to be sold.

The U. S. Transport Sherman arrived at San Francisco from Manila, Nov. 25, making the run in the quick time of 25 days. Of the sick men on board 8 died during the voyage, their names being reported as: Walter H. Guthrie, 12th Inf.; Peter Dougherty, 18th Inf.; William Rainslaw, James F. McClanahan, James C. Harrington, Joseph Quinn, William L. Donwart, and John Burnes.

According to a telegram from Seattle, Wash., the transport Victoria was forced to return to that port Nov. 28 by an unprecedented stress of weather off Cape Flattery while on her voyage to the Philippines. Fifty-five horses and mules were literally pounded to death against the sides of their stalls in the storm, and other animals were badly bruised.

Lieut. Hilden Olin, 26th U. S. Vol. Inf., writes from on board the transport Grant at Honolulu, en route to Manila, praising the Quartermaster Department of the Army for its manner of equipping the transports and caring for those on board. Among other things he says: "We have a splendid ship and excellent quarters for the officers and men, and the meals are the best I have ever seen furnished to enlisted men, and, in fact, the men are dining like kings. It's a great change over the rations issued to the troops on the transports en route to Cuba at the outbreak of the war with Spain. I was there and can speak from experience. We are all anxious for the good ship Grant to arrive at Manila, and get at the enemy." Lieut. Olin was an officer of the 71st New York during the Spanish war.

The 48th Volunteer Infantry is at Angel Island, Cal., being detained by smallpox among the men. The sailing date depends upon progress of the disease.

A copy of a letter written by Brig. Gen. Theo. Schwart to Capt. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, commands the services of the latter, in connection with an expedition under General Schwart, which, about Oct. 16, cleared of insurgents the towns of Old Cavite, Noveleta, Rosario, Santa Cruz, San Francisco de Malabon and other places, and is on file at the War Department. Capt. Sibert acted as chief engineer of the expedition and a senior officer on the staff of General Schwart, the Captain of the company of engineers being compelled to relinquish his command.

Capt. Sibert's admirable work enabled the expedition to traverse almost impassable roads and rice fields. In concluding his letter General Schwart says: "It is difficult to find adequate language for conveying to you the high estimate I formed of your personal and professional work on this expedition."

The twelve Colt machine guns which we mentioned last week as having been purchased by the Army Ordnance Department and sent to the Philippines for service in the field, were not secured direct from the manufacturers, but were bought from the Navy.

American soldiers in the Philippines are making money. Some members of the band of the 24th Infantry (colored) organized a minstrel company and give performances in a Manila theater. The enterprise was such a success from the start that it is reported they are making about \$500 a day. Soldiers are making \$10 a day tending bar while off duty and some of them who understand how to manipulate typewriters are earning an average of \$25 a day.

The daily press reports that soldiers in the Philippines in several instances have self-inflicted wounds upon themselves. Boards of officers, it is averred, have been organized to investigate cases of this kind, and, furthermore, it is said, the practice has been called to the attention of General Otis by the chief surgeon of the forces in the Philippines. These statements cannot be verified, but it is well known that dishonest soldiers on the field will injure themselves at times to escape duty or obtain pensions under false pretenses.

C. L. Grogan, a volunteer in the 20th Kansas, says concerning the alleged killing of a supplicating unarmed Filipino by Col. Metcalf, that he helped to bury the dead Filipino, who had been taken prisoner and was unruly. Metcalf stopped to talk with him and tried to get him to go along. The Filipino sprang at him with his knife, and would have plunged it into Metcalf's body had not the officer shot him instantly.

The commanding officer of the marines at Cavite, in his report of the engagement of his command with insurgents at Noveleta, highly praises the conduct of officers and men. The following is an extract from the report: "Following this company came Capt. Fuller's company battalion of two companies, commanded respectively by 1st Lieut. Henry Leonard and 1st Lieut. G. C. Thorpe. Having arrived at the rice field, I ordered 1st Lieut. Leonard to debouch to the right and move forward, as a very heavy fire was coming from the front from the small fort, with flanking entrenchments. This was done in fine style. The fort was made untenable by Capt. Haines' orders to Borden's company, while the companies of Lieuts. Leonard and Butler and Lieut. Gilson's section fired some excellent volleys on the right. A great deal of personal bravery was shown by officers and men."

Capt. B. A. Poore, 6th Infantry, has made a report to the War Department of the operations by his command at Tabuan, Island of Negros, on Oct. 1. With a force of four officers and 100 men he defeated a much superior force of insurgents, the battle occurring after marching all night through the mud and rain. Capt. Paul Shillcock and three enlisted men were wounded, and Lieut. H. Y. Grubbs was killed. Capt. Poore commands in the highest manner the troops under his command and especially refers to Sgt. Brady, Co. M, and Sgt. Alfred Roeder, Co. K, and recommends the latter for a commission in the Army.

The War Department is preparing to release a number of transports under charter in the Pacific. The George W. Elder and Belgian King have been already returned to their owners, and five other vessels will be withdrawn from the Army service during December.

A telegram has been received by the Quartermaster General of the Army from Maj. Edgar B. Robertson, Quartermaster U. S. Vols., Quartermaster at Seattle, Wash., setting forth the details of the recent experiences of the transport Victoria in a storm off Cape Flattery. The telegram said that the Victoria had lost seventy-one of her animals previous to arrival. Total loss in animals of seventy-eight. The four-day storm was one of the worst for years. Capt. Michael wisely put about and ran for port when 250 miles west of Cape Flattery. Not a timber in the ship or any portion of the stalls which were put in was broken or injured, and the ship's machinery, etc., is all in good order. The ventilation worked all right and no animals suffered from suffocation. It was simply a case of a storm so severe that the vessel could not stem it. Four veterinary surgeons have been engaged in nursing the sick and wounded animals, and every means possible is being taken to provide for their comfort. Had Capt. Michael proceeded, Maj. Robertson is satisfied he could not possibly have landed a live animal in Manila.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Nov. 23, 1899.

Co. C, 25th Infantry, in command of Capt. Charles Hodges, passed through El Paso last week en route to San Antonio from the San Carlos Indian Reservation.

Lieut. George Arrowsmith, 25th Inf., who was relieved of the command of Co. C by Capt. Hodges on his arrival at Fort Sam Houston, found orders awaiting him to proceed at once to Manila.

Misses Grace and Mable Logan, daughters of Maj. and Mrs. T. H. Logan, have returned to their home near Fort Bliss, after several months spent in the north visiting friends and relatives.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is putting down two wells on the Mesa just adjoining the reservation on land owned by them.

Under the surveillance of Capt. Loughborough, the road to town has been repaired until it is in better condition than at any time since its construction, so now it is a pleasure to drive over it.

The 1st Tennessee Regiment, which is at present in San Francisco, has been invited to stop over in El Paso, where they will be given an enthusiastic reception by the Tennessee Club of the city. A committee, headed by Congressman J. W. Gaines, went to San Francisco for the purpose of extending the invitation. Word has been received in El Paso that Whipple Barracks, in Arizona, has been ordered rehabilitated in consequence of the recent trouble with the Navajo Indians.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles passed through El Paso this week en route to the East. He was accompanied by Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles and Miss Hoyt, a niece of Mrs. Miles. General Miles made only a short stop, and it was not officially known, so that only a few persons knew of his coming, but the few who were at the station were eager to get a glimpse of him, having a lively remembrance of his successful chase and capture of Geronimo, who terrorized the whole Southwest. A pleasant incident of the General's stay was when two little boys of eight and six climbed onto his car and expressed a desire to shake hands with him, and they departed as proud as two such small chaps could well be. It was regretted very much that General Miles could not visit this post.

He is quoted as saying: "British arms in the Transvaal will be carried to victory, but there will be many lives lost, much property swept away, and great financial cost. England has the advantage in number of men, more supplies and more money. That is all. If the Boers had as many soldiers and as many stores of supplies, I would not undertake to say what would be the result."

SECRETARY LONG AND THE SCHLEY CASE.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In common with some other of your readers who have at intervals made known their dissatisfaction, I have watched with silent regret many utterances of the "Times" in what, for want of a better name, may be called the Sampson-Schley controversy. It is no more than just to the two Admirals to say that, so far as appears, they have had no personal share in this unofficial discussion, which apparently does not possess the power of stopping itself, unless, and until, some authoritative solution is reached.

Regrettable as I have thought much that the "Times" has before said, it appears to me that in its editorial of Monday, Nov. 13—"The Enemies of Schley"—it passed beyond the limits of fair, not to say sane, discussion. The weakness and unfairness of the "Times's" editorial consist, first, in attributing the Secretary's letter to the inspiration of naval officers, and not to natural self-defense—against an odious charge of unworthy persecution—or to duty, as an adviser of the President in the special matter. I am entirely ignorant of what moved the Secretary to act, as I was of the letter itself, until it was published in the "Sun"; but, while the "Times" has a right to believe, and I suppose to say, what it pleases, it is evident that this is assumption without accompanying probable proof. It is therefore weak; yet, as the average reader does not analyze, it is an injurious insinuation.

Secondly, the statement that the Secretary's letter is "impertinent" is not only wanton, but demonstrably incorrect. There is no "impertinence" in the common though secondary usage of the word in a man in charge of a department in any organization—or Government—making suggestions concerning it to the head of the organization. In the stricter sense of "non-pertinent," the "Times" is even more in error. The Secretary's letter, which I read carefully, in whatever else it may err, is perfectly pertinent to the matter in hand, and exactly such a brief as a superior, about to receive a statement on the opposite side of a question, needs to have. The editorial of the "Times" itself is more justly open to the charge of impertinence—in applying the epithets "disgraceful and impertinent" to the Secretary's letter—and of non-pertinence; for, while the Secretary's letter is a statement of alleged facts, susceptible of refutation by counter-proof, if such there be, the "Times" does not adduce proof, but simply indulges in abuse.

I have certainly no intention to enter, uncalled, into this deplorable dispute as to the merits or demerits of Admiral Schley; but the sneering declaration in your editorial, that "the awkward circumstance that Sampson was not in the fight at Santiago . . . has made it inconvenient to use his name as a rallying cry," justifies me in repeating, what I have only once before—fifteen months ago—written for publication, that, in my opinion, the first credit of the battle, as of the campaign, belongs to the man whose dispositions prevailed in both—to Admiral Sampson. This is, indeed, not a rallying cry, nor meant to be, for an attack upon such credit as Admiral Schley may be justly entitled to; it is merely my personal opinion, given as a student for many years of naval history, and measuring the Santiago campaign, of which I have adequate knowledge, by the many other naval campaigns it has been my business to study. I speak for no one else and am authorized to speak for no one; but I am satisfied from what I do know that the professional opinion of those who served in the West Indies will, if tested, support my estimate of the facts, as here stated. That such was the opinion of the men upon whom the responsibility of the naval war fell—of the President and of the Secretary of the Navy—the men who, had failure come, would have borne the chief burden of blame, is evident from the nomination of Sampson for the senior promotion. To it, having been honored during the war with the position of a responsible adviser to them, I wish, after fifteen months of reflection, to add my deliberate assent.

A. T. MAHAN.

New York, Nov. 15, 1899.

HOW FOUR KRAGS SAVED A TRAIN.

The way the insurgents wreck trains in the Philippines is explained in the Manila "Freedom" of Sept. 28. It was a northbound San Fernando-Angeles train running through a section completely cleared of rebels by the recent advance of Generals Lawton and MacArthur, that was the victim of the wreckers. The train was wrecked by undermining the track and loosening rails. The earth beneath the rails was excavated, a bed made of bamboo and grass piled above it to hide the excavation; the train was running at a comparatively low rate of speed, as it was just entering on a curve. The train was backing into Angeles, and two cars, lightly loaded, passed over the mine in safety. The third turned completely over, as did the next. The passenger coaches, two in number, kept the rails. In these two cars were Maj. Augur, of the 4th Cavalry; Capts. Perry and Lowe, Sergts. Chamberlain and O'Leary and Corps. Heiden and Lawson, of Lowe's scouts. These men had the only four guns on the train. As soon as the train came to a standstill the insurgents in the ditches on either side opened a fierce fire. Some of the men were not ten feet away from the train. The three officers opened fire with their revolvers from each side of their coach, and behind them Lowe's men opened with their Krags. A conservative estimate places the insurgents at thirty guns.

Meanwhile the other passengers in various parts of the train, unarmed and unprotected, made for the bush on either side.

Private Carl Ziman, Hospital Corps, was shot at the very first, and was unable to leave the hospital car. The insurgents swarmed in and cut him most horribly with their bolos. Both he and a civilian were dead long before help arrived for them. Engineer D. E. Davis and Fireman Howard Whiteleather were driven from their engine, so fierce was the hail of lead. Three times they attempted to recover the engine, and three times were driven back by the rebels. Twenty-three bullet marks were found on the engine after the fight.

The fighting was kept up about ten minutes, and as far as the Americans were concerned was a free for all affair. The insurgents, though they had everything in their own hands and outnumbered the Americans ten to one, could not stand the fierce fire of the four Krags in the hands of Lowe's four scouts, and fled.

The unarmed Americans had fled in every direction, and the end of the fight saw on the scene only the dead, the officers and a newspaper correspondent, Frederick Coleman, who had been bravely blazing away with his six-shooter. Fireman and engineer, train crew and all, were running one way or the other for help or to save their own skins.

Coleman volunteered to take the engine into Calulut with the dead and wounded for aid. He knew nothing of running an engine, but experimenting with the throttle and common sense helped him out. Soon, with two cars behind him, the amateur engineer was off for aid. Cos. L and B, of the 22d Infantry, at Calulut, were on the scene in an incomparably short space of time, and a battalion of the 12th was sent out from Angeles, but to no purpose. The train wreckers had fled. The wounded were Capt. Perry, Division Q. M.; Sergt. Chamberlain and Corps. Heiden and Lawson, of Lowe's scouts, and Private Sam Steele, Co. I, 17th Inf.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

24 Yale Avenue, Wakefield, Mass.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

A circular invitation has been sent out to all the Acting Assistant Surgeons of the U. S. Army engaged in the recent war with Spain (many of whom are still in the service), calling for a mass meeting to be held in the armory of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in New York City, on Dec. 5 proximo, for the purpose of effecting an organization and of securing legislation by Congress in their behalf. Much of the legislation sought was to secure the fulfillment of verbal agreement with them when their services were secured and has, as in good faith and honor bound, already had the approval—by official communication to Congress—of the Secretary of War and the Surgeon General of the Army, but has not become law. It is truthfully claimed that the burden of the medical and surgical work of the Spanish war was borne by the nearly 1,000 Acting Assistant Surgeons of the Army, who, though chiefly young and inexperienced (especially in military discipline, organization and hygiene), were usually competent, devoted and brave, dealing often and successfully with new forms of disease and great sanitary problems. The U. S. Vaccine Corps of Porto Rico was organized by, and its officers were all, Acting Assistant Surgeons, sometimes dying on the firing line, often of disease, being always and everywhere exposed, overworked and ill-fed, having only the shadow of rank and authority, and though poorly paid, being deprived of part of their stipulated compensation by the narrow rulings of Treasury officials.

Not a few of the Corps were men of reputation; of large experience, good practice and high attainments, who patriotically responded, at sacrifice, to urgent calls of the Surgeon General of the Army, made from time to time, for medical aid, which could only be had from the medical ranks of civil life. No one can honestly question that they have deserved well of the country; and are clearly entitled to the benefit of the contracts made with them; to honorable recognition, and the same consideration in every respect, given to those of like position in the staff corps of Volunteers and Regulars, whose full duty and responsibility they have ably performed. I beg therefore, in behalf of the conference calling the meeting, as its chairman, and of these medical officers (officers in name only), who have rendered—as history will show—most exceptional patriotic service to the Nation, your kindly assistance in the extension of this notice of the meeting, and your favorable editorial mention.

AZEL AMES, Late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

What the doctors ask is: The assimilated rank, pay and emolument of a 1st Lieutenant (staff) upon and for the date of muster-out, thus legally fixing our status as officers of the Army; full payment for properly granted leaves of absence; commutation of quarters; mileage and travel pay which were originally promised and enjoyed, but later by unjust discrimination disallowed and retracted; eligibility to pensions and other emoluments that attach to Assistant Surgeons of the U. S. Regular or Volunteer Army; one month's extra pay for service in the United States and two months for service beyond seas; preference for appointment (over those who have not had previous service), in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy, and the Marine Hospital Corps of the United States, etc.

Those signing a call for the meeting are Drs. Azel Ames, Timothy Leary, Gustavo Moret, *Wm. Redin Kirk, *Richard Wilson, *Lewin L. Gilman, *Herbert M. McConathy, *Gerry S. Driver, Chas. S. Stern, Allen Greenwood, *John D. Yost, J. Carlisle DeVries, *J. Samuel White, E. G. Griffin, Julius H. Escobar, Henry D. Chadwick. The eight with a star are still in the service.

ORDER OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

General Curtis Guild, Jr., presided at a meeting of the Commandery of Massachusetts, held at the headquarters of the 1st Brigade, Boston, on Nov. 23, at which a vigorous campaign in the interests of the order was planned for the coming winter months. It was decided to hold the first annual banquet of the commandery on Dec. 12, and General Guild, Colonel Logan, and Major Eldredge were made the committee on arrangements.

The rolls of this commandery now bear the names of seventy-three officers of the Regular and Volunteer services during the late war. Since the last published report, the following officers have become companions of the order by election: Rufus Coffin, Asst. Paymr., U. S. N.; Herman W. Burr, Asst. Paymr., U. S. N.; George D. Waldron, 1st Lieut. and Adj't, 1st New Hampshire Inf., U. S. V.; Perlie A. Dyar, Maj., 1st Massachusetts Heavy Art., U. S. V.; Charles P. Nutter, Capt., 1st Massachusetts Heavy Art., U. S. V.; J. Hally Craig, 2d Lieut., 8th Massachusetts Inf., U. S. V.; Charles F. Nostrom, 1st Lieut., 1st Massachusetts Heavy Art., U. S. V.; Louis A. Frothingham, 2d Lieut., U. S. M. C.; Linwood E. Hanson, Maj., 5th Massachusetts Inf., U. S. V.; Robert T. Moffatt, Ensign, U. S. N.; John B. Paine, 1st Lieut. and Range Officer, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Art., U. S. V.; Clarence A. Perkins, 2d Lieut., 5th Massachusetts Inf., U. S. V.; Andrew J. Whelan, 1st Lieut., 6th Massachusetts Inf., U. S. V.; George W. Langdon, 1st Lieut., 8th Massachusetts Inf., U. S. V.; William M. Gilman, P. A. Engr., U. S. N.; Frank D. Terry, P. A. Engr., U. S. N.

COMMANDER DELEHANTY VINDICATED.

The charges made against Comdr. Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N., in connection with his administration as Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, New York, which have been under investigation by the Board of Trustees of that institution, were dismissed on Nov. 27, by a vote of 5 to 1, Comdr. Delehanty was charged with treating the nurses with undue severity and imposing unreasonable regulations, interfering with the physicians in the hospital and visiting the hospital under the influence of liquor.

In summing up its report, the Committee of Investigation states that the affidavits made against Comdr. Delehanty are prejudiced, and that they are unsupported by each other, and in conclusion says:

"The Governor affirmed positively upon his honor as a gentleman and as an officer in the Navy, and under his oath as a witness before your committee, that this set of accusations, in general and detail, were positively false. Contrasting the evidence of such a man with the testimony of such men as his accusers have shown themselves to be, and weighing the probabilities of the case, there would have been no reasonable ground for refusing to accept his denials of the charges even if they had lacked the abundant corroboration furnished by the testimony of the other witnesses who have appeared before us."

"A careful patient scrutiny of all the facts proves conclusively in the opinion of your committee that the charges relating to the official conduct of Governor Delehanty were concocted by a company of hospital nurses who felt restive under the strict standards of discipline which were maintained by him, and who felt aggrieved at punishments which he had inflicted upon them for disobedience of orders, and that the charge of drunkenness was trumped up by them to give weight to an attack which must otherwise fail because so palpably trivial and unsubstantial."

"We are unanimously of the opinion that the charges contained in these affidavits are not only without foundation, but should be branded as maliciously false, and we recommend that they be summarily dismissed."

SOME WASHINGTON NOTES.

St. Augustine, Fla.

I met in Washington while on my way here many old-time comrades, among them Col. Livingston's family, who are in their home in Oregon avenue, the gallant veteran carrying well his years; General and Mrs. Marcus Miller are with the lady's mother, Mrs. Hasquin. Gen. Miller is making a visit with his son, Lieut. Comdr. Miller, at Annapolis; Miss Ruby Miller continues enjoying the climate and novelty of the Philippines, so that she makes Manila her home during the station there of her brother and Col. and Mrs. Crosby Miller.

General Geo. H. Weeks (retired), notwithstanding his steady gain on the last lap in the three-score and ten years of a meritorious army life, has reached Manila for a sojourn with his son, Lieut. Weeks, 15th Inf. Mrs. Weeks is enjoying a visit with friends in Gotham meanwhile.

Col. Bainbridge (retired) and Miss Marie Bainbridge are cosily located out on 14th street, entertaining some of their St. Augustine friends.

Major Richard C. Parker (retired) and Mrs. Parker have a charming house on M. street. Capt. Kuhn (C. E.) and wife make their home with the lady's parents, Major and Mrs. Parker. At this charming home many Army and Navy ladies gather to make Canton flannel garments for the families of old soldiers and sailors. Their good work is well known. Lieut. James S. Parker, 6th Cav., recently returned from over a year's arduous duty with the 4th Cavalry in the Philippines, has about regained his former health and weight and, of course, shares the "fatted calf" with the chums of his boyhood in the vicinity of his parent's home.

Capt. Gaillard (Col. Vols.), C. E., on duty with the Chief of Engineers, and Mrs. Gaillard, with their son Pierre, are delightfully settled on 21st street, Washington, D. C.

Major Romeyn (retired) and family continue in their cozy home on 20th street. They are justly proud of the services of their "boy Jim" (Lieut. Romeyn, 19th Inf., in Cuba).

Major Chas. E. Clarke (retired) makes his home on New Jersey avenue with his sister, Mrs. Lippincott (of world-wide reputation as "Grace Greenwood").

Willard's is to offer special rates to the Army and Navy, as is always the case at the Ebbitt, where about all the banquets for the several naval and military orders are held—in fact, the Ebbitt is the home for the Army and Navy and all kindred thereto.

Doubtless the fact is gratifying to the Army and Navy that some of the members of the Ebbitt House Company have purchased Willard's Hotel and are renovating and refurnishing the hotel for this winter's business, after which the Pennsylvania avenue front will be torn down and a magnificent eleven-story, fireproof building will be erected in its place. The F street front of the hotel will be used during the construction of the avenue front—this in order will be replaced in conformity to the plans for the new Willard's. It will take two years to finish the first part of the plan, and when completed the whole will cost \$2,500,000. This seems a stupendous venture,

but when the greatly increasing demands made upon Manager H. C. Burch, of the Ebbitt, who is largely identified with Willard's Hotel, is considered, it is nothing more than a necessity to accommodate his patrons.

MARCOTTE.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26.

Services memorial of the late Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, U. S. N., who was washed overboard and drowned Feb. 11, 1898, from the torpedo boat Cushing off Havana, were conducted in the First Presbyterian Church here Sunday morning by the pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Bell. After Ensign Breckinridge had been ordered to the Cushing he told his father he was going on very dangerous duty, and if anything happened to him he wanted a donation made the First Presbyterian Church at Annapolis, which he attended when a cadet in the Naval Academy. After his death his father, General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., had a correspondence with Mr. Bell, the result of which was the presentation to the church in the name of Ensign Breckinridge of a beautiful set of church furniture. Sunday was the first time it was used. A large congregation, made up largely from other churches, attended.

The making of the flags, banners and bannerets of the Navy for the football contest next Saturday between West Point and the Naval Academy began the early part of this week. A gaily decorated party will accompany the battalion of cadets that leave here on Saturday morning for the field of battle. The champions of the Navy will start on Friday at noon for Philadelphia. Interest is now at fever heat in this contest. The Army and Navy are both moved. Nearly all the officers in the vicinity of Washington and the Naval Academy of both arms of the service will be present. Secretary Root has engaged a car to take a party of friends, and the Navy Department is expected to do the same. The Navy will be seated on the north side of the field. The distribution of the Navy's 4,000 tickets required the services not only of members of the Athletic Association's committee, but of a clerical force. The cadets each secure two tickets, and the members of the Athletic Association, a body that has for years supplied the team with the sinews of war, receive each four. Enlisted men at the Naval Academy who wanted to see West Point and the Naval Academy lock horns on Saturday were supplied with a ticket and given the day's holiday at Uncle Sam's expense.

Pay Inspector James D. Murray, U. S. N., and Mrs. Murray gave a reception to the Rev. Joseph P. McComas and wife at their beautiful home, Acton, on the Spa, on Saturday. Mr. McComas, the new rector of St. Anne's, married the daughter of Paymr. Murray and wife.

Mrs. W. C. P. Muir, wife of Lieut. Muir, gave a red tea at her home, Buchanan row, Naval Academy, last Wednesday, for her friends to meet Miss Tyler and Miss Harwood.

Patrick J. Carlin and Frederick W. Carlin, composing the New York firm of contractors now engaged upon the improvements at the Naval Academy, pleaded guilty last week in the United States District Court, Baltimore, to two indictments charging them with violating the eight-hour law in the employment of labor at the Naval Academy. They were fined \$500 in one case and \$10 in the other.

SOME AFRICAN ITEMS.

The Red Cross has signified its willingness to place its aid and resources at the disposal of Her Majesty's forces in South Africa, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem is ready for ambulance duty if required. In India the medical and other branches are prepared to move as soon as definite instructions are received from the war office. The army medical corps is ready to form eleven field hospitals and seven bearer companies. The admiralty took over from the Union Steamship Company the steamers Trojan and Spartan to serve as hospital ships in South African waters and for other purposes. The work of fitting up these vessels as hospital ships commenced at once at Southampton. They will go to Cape Town with the probable view of being utilized between there and Natal. The ships Kinfountain Castle and Gaika, from the Royal Arsenal Dockyard, Woolwich, have been ready to embark two field hospital companies with medical equipment on a war scale.

The defence of Kimberley has depended more on the large stock of guns, Maxims and other warlike stores gathered there by the De Beers Company, than on the foresight and preparation of the Government.

The London "Graphic" thinks that England has a grand nursery of military reserve in the Zulus, which make excellent soldiers with drill and leadership.

The balloon has been found of greater service in South Africa than on the drill ground in England, partly because of the greater clearness of the air and partly because the land is less encumbered by objects which hinder balloon transport. In Bechuanaland it has been found effective at ten or twelve miles. The balloons are used in scouting to locate the position of the enemy.

Nov. 2, in the Tali region on the Limpopo, Maj. Spreckley, of Col. Plumer's Horse, on the way to the relief of Mafeking, lost a small cannon which had been entrusted to him with six of his men who were reported missing.

At Mafeking the English have learned to dodge the enemy's shell, burrowing in the ground like rabbits and hiding in these holes when they see the flash of a Boer gun. Attacks and counter attacks have been the order of the day with no great gain to either side. The fire from the siege guns of the Boers has not been very effective, doing but little damage.

The French and even the English are making fun of the good Queen's Christmas present to her troops. An Associated Press despatch says: "Never were the old English Army officers so aghast as when they read of the Queen's decision to send a box of chocolate to each man in the field as a Christmas present. Compared with her simple speeches at her farewells to the troops this announcement appeared as a sudden descent from the sublime to the ridiculous."

A wounded Boer is given as authority for the statement that twenty men were selected from each Boer section to pick off the British officers. But, he added, on the advance of the British force the Boer marksmen were bewildered, as it was impossible to distinguish the officers, who wore the same equipment as the men. The marksmen were also unable to make out the Sergeants and other non-commissioned officers, whose stripes had been removed.

The English are much pleased by the reported determination of our Government to insist upon the right of our Consul at Pretoria to care for British interests. The "Pall Mall Gazette" says: "The United States Government is not going to stand any nonsense from President Kruger. It was the British representative who kept an eye on Hobson's captivity at Santiago, and it was British representatives who did similar services for captured Americans everywhere in Cuba and the Philippines. More power to Macrum's elbow."

FOR A NAVAL RESERVE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Apropos of the reorganization of the "Naval Militia," I would like to say a few words.

Some years ago, while sailing out of New York as mate of a southern going steamer, I tried to join the "Naval Militia," but was told that as I went to sea for a living it would be impossible, the drills being held weekly in some armory in the city. In other words, seamen were debarred.

Cannot your able journal advocate the establishment of a Naval Reserve similar to that of the British service, a body fostered by the requirements of the mail contract, to which any seaman would consider it an honor to belong, where only men with certificates in the merchant marine would be considered eligible to a commission and where the seamen, firemen and others would know their business and not join the reserve for its social features?

By allowing the men of such a body to report at navy yards for drill at such times as they are free from their own ships, requiring a certain number of months of drill during their term of enlistment and paying wages for such drill, they could be readily taught the small part of their duties peculiar to the naval service, and we would have a reserve on which we could rely.

The present "Naval Militia" would make a fair body of mariners, could be readily taught heavy gun drill, some might be used as signal corps and many be available for special duties. The "Naval Reserve" should be a national body and as free from State or other politics as the U. S. Navy.

RALPH E. BARRY, Ex. Lieut., U. S. N.

THE NAVAL SITUATION TO-DAY.

(From the Navy League Journal, London.)

At the present moment the naval situation, taking only ships which are ready for sea and those of the most important classes, is as follows—the figures are only approximate:

	England.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	Japan.
Large modern battleships...	31	18	9	8	3	3
Small modern battleships...	1	4	8	1	0	0
Large modern cruisers...	22	3	4	2	2	1
Small modern cruisers...	101	33	6	18	12	12

In battleships actually ready there is little to choose between England and France and Russia—in fact, the two latter powers are a little stronger on paper. Where our advantage comes in is in cruisers, in unity of direction, and in the size and homogeneity of our new ships, to say nothing of personnel. It is probable that even now England could hold her own against France and Russia, but she certainly could not expect that complete and secure control of the waves which is understood by the term "command of the sea." Her position, if without allies, when faced by France and Russia, would be little better than her position in 1778, when faced by France alone.

SOME FOREIGN ITEMS.

The government of Austria-Hungary, in making an effort to end the scandal growing out of the small pay of the officers of the Army and Navy, has raised the salaries. The increase is only moderate, but is accepted as a step in the right direction. An Army Captain has been receiving only \$375, a Major \$700, a Lieutenant Colonel \$875 and a Colonel \$1,250 a year. This beggarly rate extended to the highest officers, a General getting only \$1,750 and a Field Marshal \$2,625. Under the new rate a Captain will get \$825, a Colonel \$1,500, and a General \$2,875, other grades receiving a similar advance. The Navy does not figure in the increase.

A new type of armor-clad contemplated for the French Navy will be of over 14,000 tons. The new vessel will be well protected, and will have all her heavy and medium artillery in turrets. These are the terms in which the French Minister of Marine has summed up his construction programme: "We cannot augment the number of our vessels to such an extent as to rival England in numbers; we must, therefore, at least possess individual vessels able to meet the strongest ships of their type possessed by other nations."

French and German soldiers do not wear socks or stockings of any sort. The French soldier who wears socks is always a recruit, for after his first march he soon discovers that even the best made socks will rub up and cause blisters. The trained soldier who has a long march before him first dips his feet in warm water if he can get it, and if not in cold water. During the Franco-German war snow was often used by the Army of the Loire. This done, the feet are dried and then greased over thoroughly with any grease that may be handy, and as candle-ends are not very scarce, and are, moreover, easily carried about, they are very much prized, and answer the purpose admirably. The boots worn by French soldiers are well made, and of a single stout piece of leather with no lining whatever. Over these boots gaiters are worn; leather ones in winter, and linen ones in summer. These gaiters are laced up round the leg. I know of nothing better for a long march. The German soldier wears a short Wellington boot. He also uses grease, but it is a specially prepared grease, composed of vaseline, with the addition of some carbolic acid. German soldiers are not better marchers than French soldiers, but decidedly the reverse, although this is not necessarily ascribable to the candle grease. It may be that the shape of the foot has something to do with it, and that the high instep and flexible ankles of the French make the task of marching an easier one than in the case of people with low insteps.

There appears to be a practical alliance between Germany and Turkey. During the war with Greece the armament of the victors was German, their equipment was German, their tactics were German, in fact everything in the Sultan's army was German, from the Krupp guns to General von Hobre, who was assisted by numerous fellow workers who were children of the Vaterland. German instructors from the three arms were sent to Constantinople, and twelve young officers of the fine fleet of the Ottoman army were brought to Berlin. This year no fewer than thirty Ottoman officers, including four of the Sultan's own staff, have arrived in the German capital for military instruction.

Some London critics of the Navy are getting nervous over the fact that the number of fast ocean liners in the possession of possible enemies shows a constant increase, while the British list of such vessels remains almost stationary. Since 1893 the only British steamer of large size with a trial speed of over 21 knots launched has been the Oceanic. Germany has meanwhile built the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and Kaiser Friedrich, and is building the Deutschland, which is expected to do at least 23 knots. France has just launched the mag-

nificent liner Lorraine for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, which displaces 15,200 tons, or more than the Campania, develops 22,000 horse-power, and on trial is to steam 22 knots. She will enter upon service in April, 1900. Another vessel of precisely similar dimensions and speed, the Savoie, will follow her. No cruiser afloat, whether her nominal speed be 22 or 23 knots, could catch these two ships. They would, in the event of war, be able to prey upon British commerce with impunity.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of India cries out against the "constant flow of new drill books that so harasses and disturbs the British Army." A new Queen's Regulations was published in 1898, only to be followed by an 1899 edition. In 1899 two new bulky and complete volumes of Garrison Artillery Drill appeared, but now a new 1899 edition has been issued. A Siege Artillery Drill is also in the press, the last issue being dated 1896. Our oriental contemporaries complain that this constant change in retrimming is most unsettling, and entails considerable expense on the officers. With the constant introduction of new weapons, changes in drill are at times imperative, but, it thinks, they often result from too hasty an issue of a book which should be drawn up by a committee, but may have been left to a single man, who, however able, can scarcely fail to miss some important points. A book is thus issued to be at once followed by a shower of letters from officers commanding units, who have detected anomalies in trying to put the new drills, etc., into practice.

The Russian military authorities having lately appointed three lady doctors as junior medical officers in the Russian Army, the Czar's Army becomes the only one in Europe that can boast of feminine medical officers. There is a time-honored tradition that the British Army had one such officer, who rose to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and succeeded so well in concealing her sex, that her secret was only discovered after death. Before imitating the Russians, Army headquarters throughout the world may reflect that, enticing as would be the prospect of filling existing vacancies in the Army Medical Corps with Lady Lieutenants, Captains and Majors, an appalling number of changes in the fashion of uniform would certainly arise, to say nothing of questions of precedence, etc.

The natural increase in the number of men annually called to the colors in Russia has been about 5,000. As the total number is now limited to 291,000 the number of recruits called on to serve will still be 291,000, whereas the normal rate of increase maintained the total would be 315,000. The change being obviously not due to lack of men, it is reasonable to infer that it has been made either from motives of economy or because the authorities are of opinion that the Army is already large enough for almost any contingency.

"Arms and Explosives," congratulating the Woolwich experts upon their splendid fuse work which is so highly effective in South Africa, says: "The Woolwich shrapnel has always held its own; and if we are to believe the war telegrams, what comes next to the splendid accuracy of our gunners is the time fuses which have acted with a precision unparalleled in any former action, and which have been greatly instrumental in our success."

STATE TROOPS.

The 60th New York will be reviewed at its armory, Dec. 5, by Brig. Gen. G. M. Smith.

Co. A, 22d New York, have elected as 1st Lieutenant 2d Lieut. W. Porter, who has been some eight years in the command, and served in the Volunteers. There will be a review of the regiment some time in December, it is expected, by Governor Roosevelt.

Lieut. Jas. O'Donnell, of Co. A, 9th New York, has been elected Captain in place of O'Connor, who entered the Volunteer service. Ex-Lieut. F. W. Warde, of the 109th Regiment, has been elected 1st Lieutenant.

Ex-Capt. J. Solomon, of the 8th New York, who has been desirous of again assuming office in the regiment, but against the wish of Col. Jarvis and others, has failed to pass the Brigade Examining Board, and this practically ends his case. It ill becomes an officer to seek entrance into an organization against the wishes of the Colonel. The action of the non-commissioned officers of Co. H, in going around procuring signatures to a petition in favor of Capt. Solomon, which indirectly refers disrespectfully to superior officers, cannot be too severely condemned. The non-coms should at least be promptly reduced to the ranks, if not court-martialed. Battalion Adj't. A. Jacobson has been appointed Regimental Adj't. vice Wainwright Parrish, resigned. Col. Jarvis has appointed Capt. T. E. Lyon, of Co. E, Commissary of the regiment. Lieut. Jacoby, a very popular officer, who served with the regiment in the Volunteers, is expected to be elected Captain of Co. E.

Co. E, of the 71st New York, will give an entertainment at the armory the latter part of this month and running three nights. The entertainment is entitled "Bombardment of Santiago and the Surrender of the City." There will be a number of unique features.

In the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, Mr. McDonough Craven, a graduate of the Naval Academy and an ex-Lieutenant of the Navy, has been elected to the position of Lieutenant, commanding the 2d Division, and Charles Lee Andrews, who served as an Ensign in the Spanish war on the Yankee, has been elected Lieutenant, Junior Grade. Both officers served in the Volunteer Navy during the war with Spain. Lieut. Craven is the youngest son of the late Rear Admiral T. T. Craven, late U. S. N. Lieut. Andrews has been a member of the Naval Battalion since 1892 and while serving on the Yankee was junior divisional and watch officer, with the rank of Ensign. The members of the battalion are proud of the fact that they have been authorized to carry five rings for meritorious service during the Spanish-American war on the staff of the colors, the largest number of any organization of the State.

Following the custom that has prevailed annually since the British Army evacuated New York, Nov. 25, 1783, Evacuation Day was celebrated last Saturday by the running up of the Stars and Stripes at Battery Park, the Block House, Central Park, and Fort George. Immediately after the time-honored ceremony had been performed the flags were lowered to half-mast as a token of respect to the memory of the late Vice-President Hobart. For the first time in its history members of the Old Guard omitted to parade out of respect to the memory of Mr. Hobart.

The vacancy of Inspector on the staff of the Division Commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard has been filled by General Snowden, who has appointed Maj. David Lewis to the position. The new Lieutenant Colonel and Division Inspector has been well known in the Guard for a number of years. The 19th Infantry, Pennsylvania N. G., Col. Boshyshell, has ceased to exist as a regimental organization. Seven companies of the regiment have been transferred to other organizations and four companies are to be disbanded.

Maj. W. A. Stokes, of the 23d New York, was elected Lieutenant Colonel on Nov. 27. He is known as an excellent officer.

Co. E, of the 12th New York, will hold a ball at Lenox

Lyceum, 59th street and Madison avenue, New York City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 9. The regimental band will furnish the music and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C. S.—See Trumpet Calls in the Drill Regulations. The call referred to is probably "Assembly" or "To Arms." These are virtually calls to quarters and are signals for men to fall in quickly on their company parade grounds.

C. H.—Apply to the Military Information Bureau, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

M. A. H.—At last accounts the 48th Inf. was still at San Francisco, Cal., and were on Nov. 15 ordered to Angel Island on account of some cases of smallpox in the regiment. It is not thought they will sail for Manila until about the middle of December.

L. D. P.—The salary of an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy is \$1,500 per year on sea duty and \$1,275 on shore. The pay of an Additional Paymaster in the Army is \$2,500 per annum. A Lieutenant of Marines, junior grade, receives the same pay as an Assistant Paymaster of the Navy, as given above. A number of appointments of Lieutenants have been made from civil life in the M. C.

R. T. C.—Our correspondents are in every way reliable, and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of items of news sent. To err, however, is human, and mistakes can be made sometimes.

A. J. S.—The passed candidates you refer to have already been commissioned and are awaiting assignment to regiments.

H. S. S. asks: Is it entirely correct to perform oblique movements or flank movements before getting the company back from files into fours? Some captains formed fours before they did the oblique movements, claiming it was not proper to execute other movements from files until they were reformed, while others went strictly according to schedule, and thereby, it is thought by some, violated the rule, viz., that no movements shall be made from files, but that the company shall be put in column of fours first. Answer.—It is correct to oblique in column of files. See Par. 184, D. R. We are of opinion that the officer who executed the movement before forming fours was right.

F. T. writes: In the Infantry Drill Regulations, Par. 183, it reads: "The platoons and sections are numbered from right to left, when in line, and from head to rear when in column; these designations change when, by facing about, the right becomes the left of the line, or the head becomes the rear of the column." What does designation mean? Or the question is: Does the designation of a particular platoon, considered separately, change; or does the designation of the platoons, considered relatively to one another, change? Answer.—Designation means its number, whether No. 1, 2, 3 or 4, and by wheeling about by fours No. 4 becomes the 1st and the 1st the 4th platoon. 2. The 2d platoon becomes the 1st, and the reverse.

J. G. P. writes: (1) Is it prescribed in close order drill to fix or unfix bayonets from any other position than order arms? (2) Drilling by the numbers, command fire, "order arms," would the last motion conclude with the butt of piece 3 inches from the ground, or does Par. 3 in General Rules cover coming to order arms from ready? Answer.—(1) Yes. See Par. 15, Circular 16, 1897. (2) Yes.

W. W. asks for information in regard to the formation of line of skirmishers by dismounted cavalry as provided for by Par. 19 and 501-4, Cavalry Drill Regulations, the point at issue being, at the command "As skirmishers, march," the center trooper marching to the front at the quick time, would the others oblique and come up on the line at the double time without other command, or would they oblique at the quick time and come up on the line after the command "Squad, Halt," not taking the double time unless the command was given originally "As Skirmishers, Double Time, March." Par. 19 provides that movements in extended order dismounted are executed by the same means and commands as when mounted (where the men obliquing increase the gait in deploying), but it also says that the movements are executed in quick time unless the command double time be given. Does the latter or the former statement apply in this instance, and why? Also in Par. 513, it is understood that the

command "Assembly, March," given by the instructor from the right of the line causes the assembly to be on the right trooper, or would the proper command be "To the Right Assembly, March," and what is practically the converse of the first question, would the squad if moving forward when command was given assemble at quick or double time without further command? Answer.—(1) "The former applies" the troopers to the right and left of the center trooper increase their gait until they arrive on the line. (2) Par. 513 says the men will move towards the instructor at the command "Assembly, March." The instructor may place himself where he pleases, and at the command assemble, march, the troop assembles on him. (3) The assembly would be made in double time.

P. G.—Mails are carried on all the transports. You ask what is the meaning of the "Army Bill." There are many Army Bills, but we presume the one you refer to is the act of Congress passed annually providing all appropriations for support of the Army.

S. S. M.—Members of the non-commissioned staff commanded in the Volunteer Army have been and will be granted furloughs from the Regular Army during the time they hold their commissions.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Cavite, Nov. 23.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Charleston wrecked Nov. 2. Last seen Nov. 13 under water from stern to smokestack. Three unsuccessful attempts to get near her. Heavy typhoon since. Expect Culgoa with later news. Officers and crew all saved and well.

LEUTZE, Commanding Station.

Manila, Nov. 29.

Adjutant General, Washington:

The following from the northwest Luzon coast: Young left San Fernando 23d inst., where Marche's battalion, 33d Inf., arrived 26th, on which day Young was at Namacpacan, where supplied by navy gunboat Samar. He marched out next day. Battleship Oregon landed 200 men at Vigan 24th inst.; no opposition; sailors welcomed by inhabitants. Believe the Spanish and American prisoners still in vicinity of Bangueo guarded by small insurgent force. Reports from northeast indicate that 500 insurgent troops at Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya province, surrendered yesterday to Lawton's troops. He advanced by both the San Nicolas and Carrangian trails.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 29.

Adjutant General, Washington:

General MacArthur reports from Bayambang that Bell, with 36th and company 33d Inf., struck enemy, commanded by Generals San Miguel and Alejandrina in mountains west of Mangataram, and by series of combats through mountains has so scattered their forces, concentration impossible. Bell has captured all their quick-firing and Krupp guns, ammunition, their powder factory and arsenal, with thousands of pounds of lead and sheet copper, all their transportation, engineering tools, clothing and food supplies. Property scattered over the mountains now being collected. Twenty of the killed and wounded of the enemy left on field. Bell does not report casualties; expected this evening.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 29.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Wilde reports the capture of Vigan on Nov. 26 by the Oregon's landing force, under Lieut.-Comdr. McCrackin, with Lieuts. McCormick, Bostwick, Johnston and Capt. Williams and Lieut. Berkeley, Marine Corps. The landing was covered by the Callao, Tappan commanding, and the Samar, Mustin commanding. Slight resistance; no casualties. Inhabitants welcomed the flag. McCrackin is holding Vigan until relieved by the army. Lieut.

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OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 29.

Gillmore is well, with seven men, twenty-five miles from Vigan. Received Meyer code letter from Gillmore by Albert Sonnenstein, newspaper artist, who was with Gillmore seven months and escaped. Brought here by Samar. News from insurgents through Spanish sergeant indicates Urdaneta crew killed except four following: Farley, Powers, Green, Burke. Names of the Gillmore party: Walton, Vandolt, Ellsworth, Briscoe, Anderson, Edwards, Peterson. Some wounded were left at Baler. Gillmore has no news of them.

WATSON.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.

Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.: Reference to your telegram to-day, transport Manauense, sailed Oct. 25 for Manila via Honolulu. Her capacity was 28 officers and 530 enlisted men. She carried 17 officers and 380 enlisted men. She was inspected by Capt. Metcalf, surveyor of Lloyd's register, who officially reported vessel "in good order and condition when she left this port, both in hull and machinery." She is classed a number one, star one, Lloyd's. Also was thoroughly inspected by Treasury Department inspector of hulls and boilers, who reported her in excellent condition. Official reports of these officers are on file and recorded. Treasury officials would not allow any unseaworthy ship, whether Government or otherwise, to leave port; would not grant clearance; consequently expert opinion pronounced the Manauense perfectly seaworthy. She was provided with all life-saving apparatus, even more than Treasury Department regulations required. Her crew under ordinary circumstances numbers 32 men. She actually carried from San Francisco a crew of 49 men, which fully met requirements of Treasury officials. She carried 55 days' provisions for 400 enlisted men and was provisioned for crew and army officers by agents of the vessel for 100 days. Besides, she had in her hold 900 tons measurement of bacon, flour, canned goods and other commissary supplies.

Manauense was also thoroughly inspected by Cola, Garlington and Maus, Inspector Generals, and by Capt. Barneson, Marine Superintendent, and by other transport officials. Lieut. Col. Hayes also frequently inspected transport previous to departure. All expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with every arrangement and provision made here. The ship met Lloyd's requirements, which are the highest known among shipping people. This in itself should be a sufficient guarantee of seaworthiness. The vessel made an average speed of ten knots from Honolulu to Manila. Had her machinery been seriously impaired she certainly could not have made the distance covered in the time she did. I believe, and all our officials connected with the transport service here concur, when Manauense left here she was perfectly seaworthy, fully manned and amply provisioned.

LONG,

General Superintendent.

Cavite, Nov. 30.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Oregon's force turned Vigan over to a portion of Wheaton's command on the 28th. Returned here with 106 recaptured Spanish prisoners. Taking of Vigan is creditable to the naval force. Coxswain Greene, Apprentice Powers of the Urdaneta's crew, escaped from the insurgents. Reported to the flagship. Report that Cadet Woods was mortally wounded. Died in fifteen minutes. Mitchell, Drummond, Stone, Grey, only recovered. Burial place is unknown. Will endeavor to locate it. Farley, Herbert, Burke alive and well Oct. 30. Present whereabouts unknown. Chinamen killed by insurgents' spears. Urdaneta, while aground, fought till her guns failed. Made a gallant fight. Date, Sept. 17.

WATSON.

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In 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. Tins

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STAR VENTILATOR



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Adjutant General, Washington:

Manila, Nov. 25. Insurgents made feint on Imus last night. Three enlisted men wounded; their loss, two killed, one captured. Quickly withdrew. Additional troops sent from Manila to-day. Insurgents will be driven south. Reports from Negros encouraging. Chief insurgent leader in north of the island surrendered voluntarily. More planting being done. More sugar mills at work than at any time since revolution against Spain began. Officers report people apparently cheerful and hopeful, and that the form of government in operation is well suited to conditions and is working smoothly.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 25.

Adjutant General, Washington: Vessel from Lingayen Gulf, with despatches from Wheaton to 23d inst., brought in Buencamino, insurgent Secretary of State, captured 21st inst. He was with Aguinaldo, and party left Tarlac night of 13th to be escorted north by 2,000 troops from Bayambang and Dagupan. These troops Wheaton struck at San Jacinto, and Young eastward. Aguinaldo, with part of family, escaped north with 200 men, passing between Young and Wheaton. Young was still in pursuit at last accounts, and has been rationed at San Fernando. Aguinaldo, mother, and oldest child, with Buencamino, separated from rest of party; mother lost in woods, and child, four years old, with Wheaton's troops. Two thousand dollars in gold, belonging to the mother, captured, and now in Manila treasury. Heavy storm in Lingayen has prevented loading of troops there for the north. MacArthur has captured insurgent director of railroads, who endeavored to destroy the railroad to Dagupan; also Capt. Lawrence, Englishman, who served in Aguinaldo's artillery. Telegraph not working north of Tarlac to-day. Lawton believed to be on military road to Bayambang. Roads now practicable for wagons, and supplies for him being forwarded. Our troops have liberated some three hundred Spanish prisoners recently.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington: Casualties not previously reported: Killed, Maxwell Keyes, 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., engagement at Ildefonso, Nov. 24, 2 o'clock p. m. Wounded in action at Anabe, Nov. 13. Quince E. Furman, Co. C, 4th Inf., scalp, slight; James Maher, leg, slight; Edward S. Durkin, both thighs, moderate; John Homfeld, Co. M, arm, moderate; in action at Imus, Nov. 28. John C. Wetherby, Co. L, shoulder, severe; Jesse R. Soper, Corp., Co. E, knee, moderate; in action near San Mateo, 22d, Oscar McCulloch, Co. K, 16th Inf., back, moderate.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 26.

Adjutant General, Washington: Following deaths since last report: Variola, Oct. 28, John Evans, Co. K, 19th Inf.; Nov. 17, John Miller, 4th Inf.; malaria, Nov. 16, Jacob Abel, Co. K, 22d Inf.; Nov. 22, Charles Brittenstine, Hosp. Stew., 32d Inf.; nephritis, Nov. 18, Bert L. Flanders, Co. K, 4th Inf.; Samuel L. Davis, Co. G, 28th Inf.; tuberculosis, Nov. 19, Lawrence Dinnen, Sergt., Co. B, 13th Inf.; stabbed by comrade, Nov. 16, Pres. Walker, Co. C, 19th Inf.; typhoid fever, Nov. 17, Joseph Halleck, Co. D, 18th Inf.; phthisis, Nov. 21, Benjamin R. Fairchild, Co. L, 26th Inf.; chronic dysentery, Nov. 25, Charles Stader, Co. A, 36th Inf.; William J. Kennedy, Co. C, 20th Inf.; acute dysentery, Nov. 21, Frederick Hale; Nov. 24, Clarence Beall, Co. K, 4th Inf.; Nov. 17, Charles W. Lamb, Co. K, 34th Inf.; Nov. 19, Thomas Bell, Co. A, 24th Inf.; heart disease, Nov. 21, Fred Stroutman, Corp., Co. M, 32d Inf. Charles M. Smith, 2d Lieut., 18th Inf., died at 10.20 o'clock a. m., Nov. 22, at Iloilo, Panay, from a gunshot wound received in action; 22d, result gunshot in action, Ernest W. Rhodes, Co. C, 17th Inf.; David McAdoo, Co. H, 18th Inf.; William J. Wallace, Co. F; M. Luna, 2d Lieut., 34th Inf., 3 o'clock p. m., Nov. 15, drowned Agno River, near San Nicolas; insect bite, right forearm, Nov. 22, Jacob Brown, Co. I, 14th Inf.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington: Steamer from San Fabian yesterday brought 115 Span-

ish prisoners, \$75,000 of insurgent Government money and other property captured by Lawton's troops near Tagay, on 25th; Wheaton's troops of Fowler's company of the 33d drove the enemy westward from Mangatarem, a few miles southwest of Dagupan, captured five three-inch muzzle loading guns, twelve rifles, 12,000 rounds of Maxim cartridges, 1,000 of shrapnel, 800 pounds of powder and other property, also 94 Spanish and 7 American prisoners; Bell, with 36th Infantry, is in pursuit and will march down the western Luzon coast. The indications are two or three bodies of insurgent troops, numbering probably 500 or more men each, in the mountains, west of the railroad, can be readily handled by MacArthur. They have the bulk of the insurgent artillery, all of which will be captured unless buried. Young is still in pursuit of Aguinaldo, who is heading for Bangue, a few miles east of Vigan; Young, with cavalry and scouts, is followed by a battalion of the 33d, and by balance battalion of the 22d; two battalions of the 33d are en route for Vigan by the military post road. Young's reception by inhabitants is enthusiastic. They give all aid possible. Aguinaldo has collected more than 1,000 of his troops at the north. Probably most will desert him; a number of small detachments of insurgent troops throughout the country north of Manila have been captured and the inhabitants manifest gratitude for their deliverance. The indications are that the insurgent force south of Manila is disintegrating and troops going to their homes. Reports from southern islands are favorable; Zamboanga insurgents surrendered to our troops and no trouble is anticipated there.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington: Oregon landed marines at Vigan yesterday. Young's column was at Nainogpacan, twenty miles north of San Fernando, on the 23d, from which point he passed north into the mountains. The troops will relieve the marines at Vigan on the 29th. The bulk of the Spanish and American prisoners are reported at Bangue, twenty miles east of Vigan. Wheaton, at San Fabian, has just reported the capture of 73 more rifles and \$1,100 in money; also that he has been obliged to take the mother and son of Aguinaldo under guard to San Fabian to prevent their murder by the natives. They will be sent here at the first opportunity and delivered to friends. Natives in the vicinity of Bayambang, Nueva Vizcaya, are offering their services to drive out the insurgents and request arms. They report only 400 insurgents there. The report from Zamboanga says that the insurgents surrendered heavy artillery to the Navy, and since have surrendered to Nichols, commanding a battalion of the 23d Infantry, 179 rifles, one Nordenfeldt and four breech-loading cannon. Order restored in town and vicinity; about 80 Tagalos scattered in mountains.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 24.

Adjutant General, Washington: Claim to Government by insurgents can be made no longer under any fiction; its Treasurer, Secretary of Interior, and President of Congress in our hands; its President and remaining Cabinet officers in hiding evidently in different central Luzon provinces; its Generals and troops in small bands scattered through these provinces acting as banditti or dispersed playing the rôle of amigos with arms concealed. Indications are that Aguinaldo did not escape through the lines of Lawton or Wheaton, but fled westward from Bayambang railway station. Telegraphic communication to Dagupan established, probably to San Fabian to-day, by relaying nine miles of track with material at hand; railway communication to that point re-established; labor of troops must attend maintenance.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 24.

Adjutant General, Washington: In Panay, 21st inst., when Dickman drove enemy vicinity Jaro, Carpenter with two battalions 18th Infantry and Bridgeman's Battery had severe engagement at Pavia, North Iloilo. His casualties, five killed, twenty wounded, now in Iloilo Hospital; others, slightly wounded, with command; enemy driven north with reported very heavy loss; particulars not received. Carpenter passed on to insurgents' stronghold, Santa Barbara, which he captured 22d inst. without loss. Apparently Visayans friendly, not taking active part; enemy consists of 2,000 Tagalos.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 24.

Adjutant General, Washington: Hughca, Iloilo, reports enemy driven back into mountains; insurgents' capital, Cobatuan, captured. Only serious action that of Carpenter at Pavia; total casualties, five killed or since dead of wounds, twenty-seven wounded; captured ten prisoners, eighteen cannon, six rifles, quantities of ammunition. Enemy's casualties not stated.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 24.

Adjutant General, Washington: Killed in advance on Pavia, Nov. 21: Howard Lowe, Sergeant, Co. G, 6th Art.; William S. Addy, Co. F, 18th Inf.; in action near Barrio Tenabang, Nov. 11, Thomas E. Gardner, Co. L, 17th Inf.; wounded, Charles E. Hanner, 17th, right thigh, moderate; Nov. 10, John E. Miller, Co. A, 17th, right chest and abdomen, severe; in action at Mindurao Panay, James M. Casey, Co. B, 18th Inf., left thigh, slight; in action near Jaro Panay, Richard Corbett, Co. C, 26th Inf., neck, severe; Nov. 18, James E. Roegge, Co. A, head, severe; in action at Anabo, Luzon, Paul P. Phenner, Co. F, 11th Cav., left thigh, moderate; Edward Johnson, head, moderate; William W. Hinman, Corporal, right leg, moderate.

OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 24.

Secretary Navy, Washington: Culgoa reports Charleston disappeared. LEUTZ. The Culgoa was the relief ship sent out from Hong Kong.

Manila, Nov. 26.

Secretary Navy, Washington: Nov. 18 entire Province Zamboanga surrendered to Very unconditionally. Delivery all guns promised. Numerous local chiefs declared loyalty.

WATSON.

AT REED & BARTON'S, BROADWAY AND SEVENTEENTH STREET.

The workers in silver, like those in all other branches of household art, are turning to the old masters for inspiration, and a new line now being made by Reed & Barton suggests the beauties of Cellini. The Marteles work is hammered silver in its last refinement and is applied to vases and every other form of tableware. A pitcher with chrysanthemum decorations is a good example. The royal flower stands out in bold relief with every curly petal distinctly marked, the veining of the leaves, the graceful pose of the stalk, all in perfect likeness to the model.

A tea set, the outlines of which have the truest curves of beauty, is similarly decorated, and roses, marguerites and daffodils have offered themselves as models. In the French gray finish, which is an indescribable velvety surface, the Marteles work is a thing to pine for, and a tea set would be a regal gift. The punch bowls, with gold lining, lend themselves with peculiar effectiveness to this rich ornament. Loving cups, too, fruit dishes, salad bowls are made things of beauty and joys forever by its use.

There is something so satisfactory in the silverware found here. All is rich and massive and heavy, like that of a half century ago, and may be handed down from father to son for a dozen generations. Even the plainest, made to please quiet and conservative tastes, has the same beauty of outline and perfection of finish.

The Reed & Barton Company claims to be the first in America to introduce enameling on silver and is producing work that equals the best foreign manufacture. A rich plum color, said to be one of the most difficult to procure, appears triumphantly in a number of pieces. The enamel is applied to spoon handles, desk fittings, flasks, bonbonniere and other articles. Flowers, landscapes and figures supply the motifs. A charming little whiskey flask bears a perfect reproduction of Landseer's famous dog, "Dignity and Impudence." —N. Y. Tribune.

PENNSYLVANIA NAVAL RESERVES.

Members of the staff of the Governor of Pennsylvania made an inspection of the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves Saturday last, Nov. 25, on board the St. Louis and the yacht Shearwater at Philadelphia. Among those present were Adj. Gen. Stewart, Q. M. Gen. Potter and Insp. Gen. Sweeney. After the inspection of the armory and the clothing and equipment of the men, the Shearwater left the dock and made a run down the Delaware River. On the trip the reserves were put through various drills. The members of the staff present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the work of the men.

The Club Cocktails

Manhattan,
Martini, Whiskey,
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For the Yacht.
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Features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy. Policies absolutely incontestable from date of issue. Send for information.

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FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

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Used by the principal Steamship Lines.
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

With the crisp Autumn days comes the thoughts of the seductive, soul-warming, auburn-tinted October ale, the theme of poet, the inspiration of the singer, and with the thought of ale comes the suggestion of the best ale, which, of course, means Evans' with its Rip Van Winkle reputation and merry chorus, "Here's your good health, and your family's; may they live long and prosper."

Ames
Sword
Co.Chicopee,
Mass.Regulation and
PresentationsARMY and NAVY
SWORDS....

APPOINTMENTS OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

A number of appointments to the rank of 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army will shortly be made by the President to fill existing vacancies, chiefly in the Infantry branch of the service. Examinations ordered for Nov. 27 at San Francisco, Leavenworth and Washington Barracks, were for a number of candidates who had been authorized by the Secretary of War to appear before these Boards. The precise number of vacancies and young men who have been designated is not yet accurately known at the War Department, but it is believed quite a large list has been selected. Several days will be required to put the applicants through the ordeal and the announcement of those who have met all the requirements need not be expected until about the middle of December, as the report of the Western Boards must be received before the commissions are issued. It is understood that much political pressure has been exerted by parties interested in candidates for the vacancies.

The Boards now examining enlisted men in the Philippines for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army will also add to the list of new 2d Lieutenants. Those already recommended as qualified for appointment are Corp. Robert I. Rees, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers; Corp. Paul A. Batty, Co. L, 20th Inf.; Sergt. Albert C. Osborn, Co. E, 18th Inf.; Sergt. Paul Draper, Co. D, 16th Inf.; Pvt. Frank W. Ball, Co. A, 17th Inf.; Pvt. George Deiss, Battery D, 6th Art. It is understood that reports in the cases of several others are on the way from the Philippines.

Among the enlisted men of the Army who have recently received commissions in Volunteer regiments are: 1st Sergt. W. K. Green, Troop K, 10th Cav., as 2d Lieutenant, 48th Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. J. L. Ehner, as 2d Lieutenant, 43d Inf.; Sergt. Maj. George Bennett, 44th Inf., to 2d Lieutenant of the same regiment. Sergt. Maj. Henry Wessel, 41st Inf., to 2d Lieutenant, same regiment. Sergt. Maj. W. W. Hammer, 42d Inf., to 2d Lieutenant, same regiment.

The best regulator of digestive organs, Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BORN.

CHRISTY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 21, to the wife of Lieut. H. H. Christy, U. S. N., a daughter.

JOHNSTON.—At Jamestown, R. I., Nov. 18, 1899, to the wife of Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a son.

PALMER.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1899, to Edith, wife of Charles D. Palmer, 6th U. S. Art., a son.

WORTHINGTON.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 26, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Walter F. Worthington, U. S. N., a son.

MARRIED.

BOYER—JOHNSTONE.—At residence of bride's parents, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1899, by Rev. M. E. Parsons, Gunner Gaston De Pex Johnstone, U. S. N., and Daisy Irene Boyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boyer.

FRAZER—WATERMAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20,

1899, Paymr. Reah Frazer, U. S. N., to Miss Hallie Mason Waterman.

PARKER—LEMLY.—At Chevy Chase, Md., Nov. 25, 1899, Lieut. James S. Parker, 6th U. S. Cav., to Miss Katharine Lemly, daughter of Capt. Henry Lemly, U. S. A., retired.

TAYLOR—LILLEY.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1899, Boyd Taylor, son of Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th U. S. Inf., to Marion Dane, daughter of Mr. Frederick E. Lilley.

WILLARD—STEARNS.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 1, 1899, Lieut. Arthur Lee Willard, U. S. N., to Fannie Mae, daughter of Mr. D. Stearns, late 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 3d Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, Civil War, and sister of Lieut. Clark D. Stearns, U. S. N.

WILLIAMS—SHAW.—At Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1899, Mr. Herbert Howard Williams to Miss Mabel Shaw, daughter of Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic.

VAIL—SHEPARD.—At Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1899, T. Stevens Vail, grandson of the late Rear Adm. Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. N., to Miss Louise Cleveland Shepard.

DIED.

GARRETT.—Leigh Osborn Garrett, class of '79, U. S. Naval Academy, and late Ensign, U. S. N., died suddenly at his office at Taunton, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1899. Mr. Garrett was the general manager of the Atlas Tack Company at the time of his death.

GOODLOE.—At his residence, 108 Ashland avenue, Lexington, Ky., Nov. 27, Capt. Archibald H. Goodloe, U. S. A., retired.

HICHBORN.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1899, William Hichborn, general foreman construction department, Navy Yard, Boston, brother of Rear Adm. Philip Hichborn, Chief Constructor, U. S. N.

KELLER.—On Nov. 27, 1899, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Louise K. Camp, widow of Col. Eliash E. Camp, Q. M., U. S. A., Mrs. Sarah A. Keller, in her 90th year, widow of J. P. Keller, for many years chief clerk of the Ordnance Department, and mother of Mrs. John S. Mason, widow of Gen. J. S. Mason, U. S. A.

SLOUGH.—At Easton, Pa., Nov. 27, 1899, Dr. Granville B. Slough, formerly Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

WELLS.—At Detroit, Mich., Nov. 27, 1899, Maj. Daniel T. Wells, U. S. A., retired.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

Malt-Nutrine

makes buoyant health and good spirits. Makes strong the weak and the strong stronger. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

The following list of military patents granted Nov. 28 is furnished us by Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys-at-law and solicitors of patents, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.: Lifeboat, L. W. Myers, 637,940; gunsight attachment, D. H. Darling, 638,007; recoiling mechanism for automatic machine guns, A. T. Dawson and L. Silverman, 638,045; electric log recorder, L. T. Jones, Jr., 637,902; means for propelling boats, H. H. Fefel, 637,959.

BILL ANTHONY.

Bill Anthony, old friend, Bill, The news I read to-day must bring me back to you. Shut God's all-blessed sunshine out and draped the earth in gray. To learn that you were dead, Bill, In this your native land, In woe and want, with misery acent, And—dead by your own hand.

Bill Anthony, old friend, Bill, I loved you as a brother, When knee to knee, with bridles free, We crossed the plains together. Ah, why did you not write, Bill, That things were looking blue? You know, old pard, I would have shared The last red cent with you.

There's something out of joint, Bill, In this our land, you bet, Where aliens clink the gold, and drink The sweet and eat the fat: While you a hero proved, Bill, American blood and bone, You looked for shelter—there's a grave: For food—there is a stone.

Tis hard to think the men, Bill, Who nobly fought and bled At Caloocan or San Juan, Or where brave Dewey led, Who stemmed the press of fight, Bill, On land and ocean blue, Whose valor draws the world's applause Should die the death of you.

Republics are ungrateful, Bill, To all the luckless brave, And now there gapes—ah, sad, and taps! For you a pauper's grave. Far better had your bones, Bill, That night of terror lain Low in the deep, in dreamless sleep, Your sepulchre the Maine.

WILL STOKES,
U. S. Marine Corps.

HOW ENSIGN EAMES LOST HIS WAGER.

Mme. Eames-Story has a brother, Harold, who was an Ensign in the United States Navy. His ship was stationed at Leghorn, and one day the flagship entered the harbor with the Fleet Commander on board. The latter was very dignified and was never known to lose his self-control. One day the Commander was in swimming, and young Eames made a friendly wager with a fellow officer that he would destroy his senior's equanimity—in naval parlance "rattle" him. The wager was accepted, and a moment afterward Eames was in the water swimming toward his superior officer. Suddenly he paused, and, stopping his powerful overhand stroke, began treading water. Then he saluted precisely as if he had been on a quarter-deck. To the young man's intense surprise the Commander returned the salute with equal gravity. Mr. Eames lost his wager.—Saturday Evening Post.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal announces that the U. S. S. Detroit, Comdr. Hemphill, sailed from Willemstadt, Nov. 28, for Cartagena.

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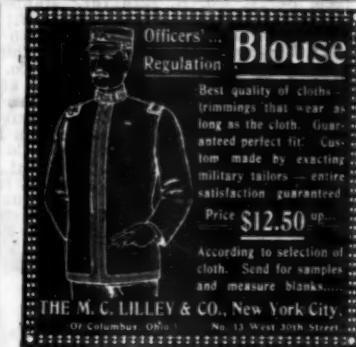
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Despatches from Santiago de Cuba say that Cuban wreckers opened the safe of the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo Nov. 21, securing nearly \$100,000 in Spanish gold, which was intended for the payment of Spanish troops. All the vessels of Admiral Cervera's squadron have yielded rich finds in money, and already

over \$120,000 worth of brass and copper has been taken from the Vizcaya, Oquendo and Colon. Work has recently begun on the torpedo boat Furor, which is lying in thirty feet of water. The condition of her hull is nearly perfect. She was only hit twice.

CHURCH BOOTY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

For months past members of the Catholic clergy have heard reports that churches in the Philippines were being desecrated and robbed by American soldiers, and the booty disposed of to pawnbrokers, etc. Investigations have been made, but those who had possession of the stolen property were shrewd enough to keep it out of sight. This precaution has been abandoned, however, and in many pawnshops throughout this city a lucrative traffic is being carried on in the sale of chalices, vestments and other sacred church property. When the pawnbrokers and antiquarians were bold enough to make an attempt to exhibit and offer the stolen church property at public sale, the Catholic priests have done and are doing everything possible to rescue the sacred articles. In their minds there is not the slightest doubt that the churches were looted, and they not only accuse the American soldiers, but give the names of the desecrators and church robbers, with the exact company and regiment with which they were formerly or are now connected.—San Francisco letter Chicago Record.

General Funston, in a statement issued in San Francisco, denies that he or his men of the 20th Kansas looted churches in the Philippines. He announced that he had put up \$1,000 and would leave the decision to a court of three Jewish residents of San Francisco. If the persons circulating the original charges did not cover the sum he would hold them up as liars and blackguards.

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The Volunteer General does not appear disturbed by the charge made in his own State that he is a "newspaper made hero," and that stories of his swimming of rivers under fire were inventions of imaginative correspondents.



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TRIBUTE TO THE VOLUNTEER.

Warren Adams, 3d U. S. Inf., now serving in the Philippines, is saddened by the departure of the volunteer, and in a few lines pays him the following tribute, which appeared in a recent issue of the Manila "Freedom":

We sent the loud horse-laugh at him,
We bellowed like a calf at him,
We threw all sorts of chaff at him—
The raw, green volunteer.

But we liked to have him with us when
There was work cut out for nervy men,
He loomed up tremendous then—
The plucky volunteer.

We had him all around with us,
He was where the big guns pounded us,
He slept on fever ground with us—
The patient volunteer.

He shared his last "terrac" with us,
His coffee and hardtack with us,
We wish we had him back with us—
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"No, sir," answered the Commodore, "I take no man in the United States Navy with a name like that. Go away and get a better name if you want to enlist."

The next day, bright and early, the same man reappeared, and in a soft, foreign voice said his name was "Frederick Rodgers." And this time he was accepted.

The Indians had bound their captive to the stake, when the conventional happy thought struck the latter. "If you burn me," he explained, "the sun will be darkened to-morrow." "You will find," replied the Indian, "if you calculate the parallel to the forty-third decimal place, that the eclipse does not take place until the day after to-morrow." Saying which, for these simple children of the forest were all graduates of the Government schools, they proceeded with their barbaric slaughter.—Detroit Journal.

A. A. Surg. Thos. D. Ingram, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Mott, N. J., Nov. 22, and entered upon duty at that post.

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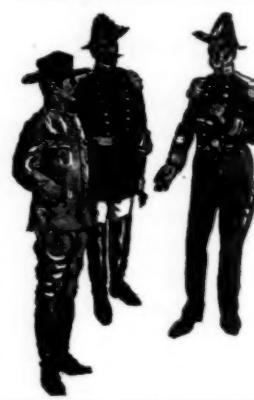
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NOTICE TO GRADUATES U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The preparation of a supplement to General Cullum's Biographical Register of Graduates to include the records of service from January, 1890, to January, 1900, is well under way. Replies have been received from a great proportion of graduates. Two or more circulars, asking for information, have been mailed to all who have not replied, when addressed could be obtained. It is once more earnestly requested that all graduates who have not yet sent replies do so without delay. Graduates in civil life are asked to give their classes, civil occupations, residences, academic or other honors, service in Volunteers or militia, since 1861, etc. Graduates in the Army are asked to give complete biographical records, since 1890, if practicable, in form suitable for printing. Those who reply from foreign parts should be careful to endorse the envelope "Soldier's letter," with their names and rank. Records can only be made complete through

the co-operation of the individuals concerned. Replies should be addressed to the editor—Dr. E. S. Holden, 4 East 43d street, New York City.

P. S. Michie, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; A. L. Mills, Superintendent, U. S. M. C.; G. J. Fieberger, Professor of Engineering; S. E. Tillman, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy and Geology; Wright P. Edgerton, Professor of Mathematics, trustees of Publication Fund, U. S. M. A., West Point, Dec. 1, 1899.

First Filipino—We must demand an indemnity of the Americans.

Second Filipino—What! even if we don't whip them?

First Filipino—Certainly. Won't we need it worse than if we do whip them—Judge.

"Marine Engineering" for October has a profusely illustrated article on the construction and equipment of

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the U. S. Naval Academy Ship Chesapeake. It declines to enter into a discussion of the advisability of adopting an obsolete type of vessel, such as a sailing ship, for such purposes.

The Russian warship Admiral Apraxine was ashore on the island of Hogland, in the Gulf of Finland, Nov. 26.

SOME HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS.

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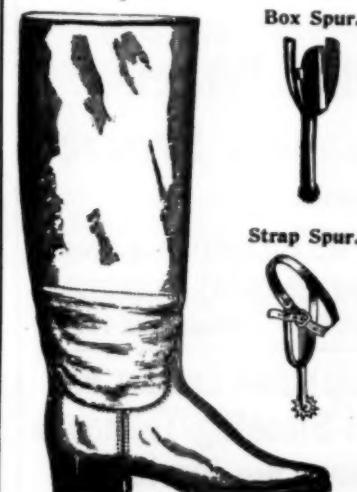
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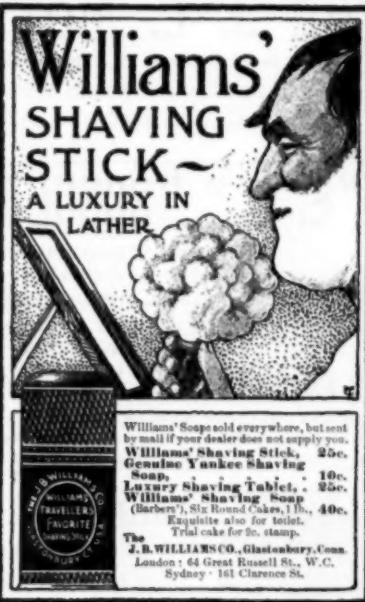
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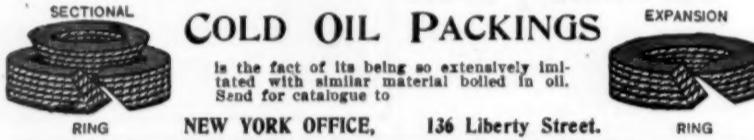
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